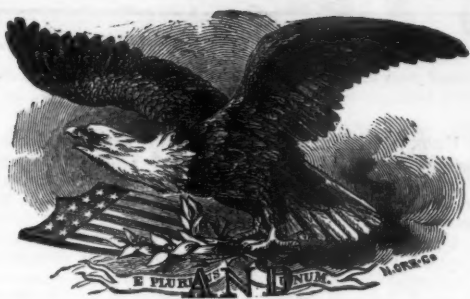


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 301.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

CONTENTS OF NUMBER FORTY-ONE.

Athletic Sports and Physical Culture.....	641
The Army.....	642
Abstract of Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 24, 1869.....	642
Army Personal.....	643
The Navy.....	644
Navy Gazette.....	645
The Company Fund.....	646
Fort Riley, Kansas.....	646
The Malay Archipelago.....	646
Garrick.....	647
Climbing the Alps.....	647
Courts-Martial.....	647
England and America.....	648
Editorial Paragraphs.....	649
Washington among his Neighbors.....	650
The Crimea and Russia.....	650
France and Prussia.....	650
A Young African Traveller.....	650
The Dangers of the Pacific Road.....	650
Aquatics.....	651
The National Guard.....	652

ATHLETIC SPORTS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

THE letter of Vice-Admiral PORTER, elsewhere published, so closely coincides with our own views regarding the attainment of physical culture through the medium of open-air sports, that whatever we now have to add will be but little more than an amplification of the text which that distinguished officer furnishes.

Within ten—or, at least, within twenty—years, the whole system of physical education for American youth has been revolutionized. The old mediæval idea of scholastic training was that nothing should be done for the body, all for the mind and soul. This, in turn, was an outgrowth from the heroic, or classic age that preceded it. All the literature of the middle ages shows how distinctly the callings of the scholar and the soldier were kept apart; the world was divided into two classes of men, the militant and non-militant; of the former, bodily prowess alone was demanded; of the latter, only mental or spiritual. Hood and helmet, sword and gown, lance and crosier, convent and camp, carry to our minds not only widely different ideas of occupation, but of *fitness* for occupation, of bodily condition and mental temperament. Exceptions, doubtless, there were—such it is the delight of KINGSLEY to celebrate; but it needed a later day to bring out the modern theory that mental, physical, and spiritual culture form a *trinity* of education, neither being of its highest worth without the other two. Saints must feed, not flagellate their bodies; they must wrestle in the flesh as well as wrestle in the spirit and in prayer; scholars must be fit to be soldiers, and must be soldiers, if war comes, and soldiers must be scholars; there must be nothing laughable in the modern idea of “muscular Christianity.” We have found out that healthy, hearty, strong men are—other things being equal—the best writers and thinkers, as well as the best doers, in the world.

This lesson, however, which has been known in England for years—for a century even—we in America seem to be only just learning. Physical education is even now in a nascent state; to-day many, doubtless, regard it as “puerile,” or, at all events, unimportant. “Puerile” it undoubtedly is, in a literal sense, as it relates to the education of boys; but it becomes *manly*, when those boys grow to be men. It will be a happier day for America when the physical condition of its educated men—those, we mean, who ought to, but sometimes do not, fill its highest positions of trust, in the Army and Navy, in civil affairs, in the various professions, and in civic and social life—shall be an aid, not a hindrance, to their mental activity and productiveness.

“The battle of Waterloo,” said the Duke of WELLINGTON, “was won on the ‘Playing-fields’ of Eton.” And that epigram, freighted with the condensed power which is characteristic of the Duke’s more famous sayings, tells at a stroke what we desire to express. The “Playing-fields” of Eton stretch from the school to the Thames, and have been the scene of many a hard match at cricket and many a mighty battle of football. WELLINGTON was himself an Eton boy; he used to insist that Etonians made his best officers; and doubtless many a hard struggle on Continental battle-fields seemed hardly more exciting, or was more splendidly contested by the young officers that took part in it, than an old-time match of cricket or football between Eton and Harrow. Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby have for many and many a year been famous for their athletic games, their splendid physical culture, and their determination to give to the *mens sana a corpus sanum* to work with. HUGHES and other writers have expressed in narrative form the great influence which this wide-spread system of physical training exerts on the manly bearing and physical development of the English people.

Eton and Harrow furnish forth a large proportion of officers to the Army, of members of Parliament to the House of Commons, and so on. How is it with our best schools and colleges? The great public schools also send each year their athletic youth to Oxford and Cambridge, and fill up their constant quotas of fine material for boating crews. These Universities have each about *twenty* eight-oared boats, with, of course, a great number of trained and expert oarsmen connected with each boat-club. In addition, we find, as was recorded by us last year, that all the four great English schools just named are expert at target-practice. This element of physical training—the training of eye, and hand, and will—is regarded by Englishmen as going properly with the general physical development which rowing and cricket and football furnish. Hence, we find targets set apart for the school-boys every year at Wimbledon, as a matter of course, and some splendid practice do the lads show, in their generous and promising rivalry.

Eton is a famous school for rowing, because the river lies so temptingly near—just as at Harvard, where the students have for twenty years, with only rare interruptions, maintained their supremacy, chiefly from this cause. And they, too, each year, like the English colleges, draw a fresh relay of fine material for University honors from the cricketers and the young oarsmen of the Public Latin, and other famous neighboring schools, contiguous to the river and the ocean. If Harrow often beats Eton at cricket, Eton keeps up her supremacy with the oar. And then comes the moral of it all, in some such pregnant saying as that of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

The words of Vice-Admiral PORTER, which have suggested these reflections, are conceived, therefore, in the spirit of WELLINGTON’s words on the same subject. West Point and Annapolis should be as distinguished for physical, as they are for mental culture—as much for general bodily exercise as for instruction in the military and naval science and all the details of the profession of arms, in social deportment, in obedience to orders, and in all departments of military discipline. This spirit has, indeed, been greatly infused into

the Naval Academy of late by Admiral PORTER, who will, we may add, leave this behind him as one of the many monuments of his usefulness during the past few years—monuments not only recalling what he has done, but provoking regret that the still higher duties of late devolved upon him have prevented his continuance as Superintendent of the Academy. “Boating sports,” declares the Vice-Admiral, “are, in my opinion, the most manly of all amusements . . . one of the most useful exercises, developing every muscle of the human frame, and bringing health and vigor to the most puny constitution.” And again, he says “My great desire at the Naval Academy has been to develop the physique of Naval officers. A puny officer can never lead boarders or repel them.”

The great increase of gymnasiums, and the extension of gymnastic practice, is a noteworthy sign of these later times of physical education in America. Again, take such admirable institutions as BUTLER’S “Lifting Cure,” or, as he well styles it, “Healthy Exercise”—what an immeasurable benefit such an institution is to the people of any city. It is a scientific system of strength and health culture, developing the body symmetrically; and many a clerk, accustomed to be prostrated by overwork, and, accordingly, to have his digestive and circulative organs all wrong, and his round of business life a burden, has been able by this “lifting cure” to do his routine work as vigorously as ever. All such systems of physical training, designed to overcome the inertia, the weakness, and the diseases incident to sedentary life and work, are to be encouraged most heartily, as tending to give us a more vigorous race of Americans.

But open-air sports and physical games are, after all, the great medicament, the great health-givers to our youth; especially in the military and naval schools, the colleges and academies. These do more than pile up muscle—they add *power*. They strengthen the whole frame, lungs as well as arms, back as well as legs, and give that endurance, that *lasting* power which, after all, is the real thing which busy life needs. Physical sports give quickness of eye, suppleness of body, gracefulness of carriage, *aplomb*. They train the limbs to prompt and firm action, the brain to instant comprehension of what the muscles can or cannot do, and the habit of instantly putting the will and nerves at work upon them. They accustom one to act in concert with his fellows, and to conform his own physical habits or temper to the necessities of the hour or the work at hand. They always have the zeal of rivalry connected with them, which so lightens labor and gives zest to exercise. In this respect they surpass the often solitary work of the gymnasium, which makes it more like the monkish, ascetic training of the body than the free open-air enjoyment of nature.

To Vice-Admiral PORTER’S assertion, that boating “develops the muscles more than any other exercise,” it may be added that this also gives a *general* physical development, greater than most others, particularly if practised as it should be. Its connection, too, with the water, as a scene of exploit, gives it an additional charm. However, the main point we have sought to bring out is, that the era of physical training is here; and when once its advantages have been enjoyed, they will not be easily relinquished, but continued for the mere sense of physical integrity they afford.

THE ARMY.

LIGHT BATTERY A, Second U. S. Artillery, was ordered, May 18th, to march without delay to Fort Riley. A detachment of one commissioned officer and fifty enlisted men was ordered, May 15th, to proceed to Fort Hays, and report to the commanding officer for temporary garrison duty.

COMPANY G, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, was ordered, May 10th, to Fort Reynolds, C. T. On its arrival at that post the enlisted men will be transferred to company D, Fifth U. S. Infantry, under direction of the commanding officer of that regiment. On the arrival of companies B, D, H and K, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, at Fort Wallace, the enlisted men will be distributed among the companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry stationed at Forts Harker, Hays, Wallace, and Lake Station, (Companies B, C, E, G, H, I and K,) under the direction of the commanding officer Fifth U. S. Infantry.

By orders from headquarters Department of California, dated April 20th, the detachment of Company G, Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Crook, California, was commanded to march to San Francisco, and the main body of the company at Camp Bidwell to march to the same city via Reno, Churchill Barracks, and Placerville. Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, was ordered, April 23d, to proceed to Camp McDowell, A. T.; Company H, Thirty-second Infantry, to Camp Date Creek; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians of Company C, Thirty-second Infantry, to Camp Verde. The privates of this company will be left at Camp Crittenden, and temporarily attached to Company K, of the same regiment. A detachment of Cavalry will be sent from Camp Crittenden to garrison Camp Wallen, till arrival there of one of the cavalry companies en route to Arizona. The Quartermaster of the Presidio has been ordered to turn over to Brevet Major Bassford, captain Eighth Cavalry, from the horses formerly belonging to the Light Batteries of Second Artillery, a sufficient number to mount his company. By orders from the headquarters Department of the Columbia, April 1st, Company I, First U. S. Cavalry was commanded to proceed, via Camps Warner, Bidwell and Reno, to Churchill Barracks, Nevada, and report from there to the division commander. Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, to Camp Harney, Oregon. Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, via Albert Lake, to Fort Klamath, Oregon, and there relieve Company A, First Cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Department of Columbia sends us the following military items: Company E, Twenty-third Infantry (Colonel Brady's), now at Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho, is under orders to proceed to Sitka, Alaska. Company M, First Cavalry, (Major Hunt's) marched on the 27th ult., from Camp Lyon, Idaho, for San Francisco, via Churchill Barracks, Nevada; Arizona is its ultimate destination. The District of the Owyhee, headquarters at Fort Boise, has been discontinued, and its commanding officer, Colonel Otis, has been assigned to the command of the District of the Lakes; headquarters at Camp Harney, Oregon. Lieutenant Hammond, acting assistant adjutant-general, returns to his company at Camp Three Forks, Owyhee. Colonel Coppinger, late on recruiting duty at San Francisco, has started to join his command at Camp Three Forks. A General Court-martial was to assemble at Camp Harney on the 10th instant; Colonel Otis, president; Captain Babbitt, judge-advocate. A Court is also to assemble at Jacksonville on the same date: General Blake, president; Colonel Platt, judge-advocate. Lieutenant Thoburn, Twenty-third Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Klamath, for duty as quartermaster. Acting Assistant Surgeon Tolman has been ordered from Camp C. F. Smith (abandoned) to Fort Klamath, relieving Dr. Holmes, who reports to the medical director for annulment of his contract. Acting Assistant Surgeon Shackelford has been ordered from Camp Watson (abandoned) to Fort Cape Disappointment, vice Assistant Surgeon Whitehead, who is about to leave for the East, where he has been ordered for a change of station. Captain Clay commands Fort Vancouver during the absence of General Blake.

THE engineer officer in charge of Fort Ontario has been instructed to carry into execution the provisions of a law made by the last congress granting to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company a right of way through the military reservation at that fort.

EX-MAJOR-GENERAL James S. Negley, of Alleghany County, Penn., Member of Congress, was married recently to Miss Grace Ashton, in the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fifth and Green streets, Philadelphia. A large audience was present, including many Army officers.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 24, 1869.)

Tuesday, May 18th.

UPON the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Stephen B. Thoburn, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company D to Company K, of that regiment, and will join his company without delay.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Captain B. H. Gilbreth, military storekeeper, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty at Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine, and assigned to duty at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California. He will report to the commanding officer accordingly.

Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 116, May 15, 1869, from this office, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor: By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major John Cusack, captain U. S. Army, will proceed, without delay, to the Fifth Military District, and report to the Commanding General for assignment to duty in the Subsistence Department.

Upon the expiration of the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted him in Special Orders No. 105, May 3, 1869, from this office, Major John V. Du Bois, Third U. S. Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

Captain Alexander Sutorius, Third U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed, without delay, to join his regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 49, May 7, 1869, from this office, as detailed First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, U. S. Army, to execute the duties of Indian Agent, and directed him to report by letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions, is hereby revoked, and he will report to Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty in that department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, is hereby detailed as a member of the Retiring Board convened at New York City by Special Orders No. 116, March 15, 1869, from this office, vice General Reeves, hereby relieved.

Wednesday, May 19th.

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, from this office, authorizing Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Heger, surgeon, to delay twenty days in proceeding to the Department of Dakota, is hereby confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong, First U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 109, May 7, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, major and quartermaster, will report in person to the Commanding General Fourth Military District for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that District.

Thursday, May 20th.

By direction of the President, Captain Alfred Townsend, U. S. Army, retired, is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed to his home.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty in the Ordnance Office, and will report in person to the commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for duty at that station.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major Murray Davis, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 64, March 19, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended until June 20, 1869.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Wham, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, await orders.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Wham, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

Friday, May 21st.

[[The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Second Lieutenant William Kapus, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, May 1, 1869; First Lieutenant W. H. Upham, Fourth U. S. Artillery, November 18, 1869; Brevet Major B. T. Hutchins, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, September 10, 1869.

Captain Charles D. Beyer, U. S. Army, will report without delay, to the Commanding General Fifth Military District for duty.

Brevet Major J. A. Hearn, captain U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian agent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant P. G. Wood, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 58, April 23, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended four months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. H. Upham, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 58, April 23, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended until November 18, 1869.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major Edward A. Belger, first lieutenant Third U. S. Infantry,

is hereby relieved from his present duties and will proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

Leave of absence until September 10, 1869 is hereby granted Brevet Major B. T. Hutchins, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Major-General William H. Emory, colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed by the Secretary of War, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners thereof, will report accordingly.

Brevet Major John Cusack, captain U. S. Army, under orders to report to the Commanding General Fifth Military District, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Washington, D. C., to Austin, Texas.

So much of General Orders No. 49, May 7, 1869, from this office, as detailed the following-named officers to execute the duties of Indian Agents and directed them to report by letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions, is hereby revoked: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Higbee, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Warren, captain U. S. Army.

1. The following will be the geographical limits for the recruiting superintendencies established by General Orders No. 46, of April 26, 1869:

Eastern Superintendency.—The New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Central Superintendency.—Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia.

Western Superintendency.—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota.

Superintendency of the Pacific.—California, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington Territory.

2. Rendezvous will, as early as practicable, be opened at the following places:

For the Eastern Superintendency.—Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

For the Central Superintendency.—Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Detroit.

For the Western Superintendency.—Chicago, St. Louis, Davenport, Madison, St. Paul.

For the Superintendency of the Pacific.—San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland.

3. To keep the expenses within the limited appropriation for recruiting, the strictest economy will be enforced by all officers on recruiting service. Superintendents will see that no expenditure is made which is not absolutely necessary for the public service.

4. The following-named officers are hereby detailed on recruiting service and will report in person, without delay, as follows:

To Brevet Brigadier-General I. V. D. Reeve, U. S. Army, New York City: Captain P. H. Remington, U. S. Army; Captain Charles M. Payne, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Charles T. Greene, captain U. S. Army; Captain Henry Clayton, U. S. Army; Brevet Major George Q. White, captain U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant N. Wolfe, U. S. Army.

To Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, U. S. Army, Cincinnati, Ohio: Captain Eugene Wells, U. S. Army; Captain Orville Burke, U. S. Army; Brevet Major John H. Butler, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Captain F. R. Rice, first lieutenant U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant P. Fitzpatrick, U. S. Army.

To Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Missouri: Captain R. Ayres, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. S. Hammer, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Henry L. Stone, U. S. Army; Brevet Major John Kelliher, first lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William Conway, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, U. S. Army.

To Brevet Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch, superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: Captain E. J. Conway, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Captain D. Monahan, Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain A. R. Nininger, U. S. Army; Captain Oscar Hagen, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant James Humbert, U. S. Army.

5. The commanding general Military Division of the Pacific will detail six officers from those left out by consolidation and now within the limits of his command, and direct them to report in person to Brevet Major-General Doubleday for duty.

6. The officers now on recruiting service will be relieved and ordered to their regiments as rapidly as those referred to above may report, provided their names may still, under the recent changes, be borne on the rolls of any regiment. Those whose names have been left out in the consolidation will be retained.

Saturday, May 22d.

First Lieutenant Thomas Dry, U. S. Army, will proceed, without delay, to Fort Wayne, Michigan, in arrest, and report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Lakes.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 49, May 7, 1869, from this office, as detailed the following-named officers to execute the duties of Indian agents, and directed them to report by letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions, is hereby revoked: Captain David Parkinson, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kennedy, U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Samuel F. Chalfin, major and assistant adjutant-general.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major James W. Long, captain U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw one month's pay and allowances in advance, and advance mileage from Warsaw, Kentucky, to the station to which he has been assigned to duty by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARMY PERSONAL.

The leave of absence granted Captain D. M. Sells, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 110, May 10, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

First Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties and will await orders.

First Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, U. S. A., will proceed, without delay, to the Fifth Military District and report to the Commanding General for assignment to duty in the Subsistence Department.

The following officers are hereby assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in the State of Virginia, and will at once report in person to the Commanding General First Military District for duty: The officers of the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth Infantry who may be left out in the consolidation of those regiments and who have not been assigned to other duty; Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel L. C. Boates, major U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General David B. McKibbin, major U. S. Army; Major John M. Goodhue, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, captain U. S. Army; Captain D. D. Vanvalzah, U. S. Army; Captain Charles McC. Lord, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Higbee, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Garrick Mallory, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Major Henry F. Brownson, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kilpatrick, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Lee, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Major Hezekiah Gardner, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George S. Gallupe, captain U. S. Army; Captain E. H. Liscum, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hartwell, captain U. S. A.; Captain H. M. Smith, U. S. A.; Captain N. Thomas, son, U. S. Army; Captain Kenelm Robbins, U. S. Army; Captain Emil Adam, U. S. Army; Captain J. F. Randall, U. S. Army; Captain J. M. Hamilton, U. S. Army; Captain Charles Wheaton, U. S. Army; Captain T. A. Baldwin, U. S. Army; Captain Charles Snyder, U. S. Army; Captain J. P. Schindel, U. S. Army; Captain Madison Earle, U. S. Army; Captain James S. Tomkins, U. S. Army; Captain C. W. Hotsenpiller, U. S. Army; Captain Appleton D. Palmer, U. S. Army; Captain Henry E. Hazen, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain J. Kennington, first lieutenant U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Knox, first lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. J. Kyle, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. R. Mullikin, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. W. Whitten, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Andrew M. Trolinger, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant F. J. Dunn, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain F. C. Von Schirach, first lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Elias H. Parsons, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. A. H. Clements, U. S. Army; Brevet Major G. Von Blucher, first lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Edwin C. Gaskill, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Dawes, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant P. R. Hambrick, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Wharton White, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant A. R. Egbert, U. S. Army; Brevet First Lieutenant F. E. Town, second lieutenant U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant F. Taylor, U. S. Army.

Monday, May 24th.

Second Lieutenant W. M. Williams, U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, for assignment to duty, vice Hall, promoted. He will take rank in the regiment according to the date of his commission.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is hereby granted Captain J. B. Irvine, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Scott H. Robinson, now first lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 78, April 3, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended two months.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Major E. W. Dennis, judge-advocate, May 22, 1869; Second Lieutenant O. W. Longan, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, June 30, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Ellis, captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of quarters and fuel from January 16, 1869, (the date his company was ordered from Camp Verde, Texas, to Helena, Texas), while on duty as a member of Military Commissions and General Courts-martial in the Fifth Military District, until he is relieved from that duty, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Little Rock, Ark., May 24th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, colonel Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Williams, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Major A. H. Andrews, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Captain W. O. Lattimore, Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Major C. T. Witherell, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain H. H. Crews, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet First Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, second lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

First Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, (late of the Thirty-ninth Infantry)—assigned to the Twenty-fifth Regiment as second lieutenant—having been promoted first lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Infantry, and received his commission since the consolidation of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth regiments, in pursuance of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, is consequently rendered supernumerary, and placed on waiting orders.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. P. Arthur, U. S. Army, has been ordered from Galveston to Fort Brown.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon L. H. Patty has been assigned to temporary duty as medical officer at the Presidio of San Francisco.

FIRST Lieutenant L. Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Depot Ordnance Officer, at Fort Boise, I. T.

CAPTAIN Nelson Thomasson, U. S. Infantry, is, at his request, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and placed on waiting orders.

BREVET Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, major and quartermaster United States Army, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, major and paymaster U. S. Army, is announced as chief paymaster Department of the South, and will be stationed at Charleston, South Carolina.

BREVET Major-General W. L. Elliott, lieutenant-colonel First U. S. Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, is announced as, temporarily, acting assistant adjutant-general Department of the Lakes.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Long, captain and commissary of subsistence, May 20th.

BREVET Lieutenant Colonel David Taggart, major and paymaster U. S. Army, is announced as chief paymaster, Department of the South, and will be stationed at Charleston, South Carolina.

BREVET Brigadier-General W. J. Sloane, surgeon U. S. Army, is announced as Medical Director of the Department of the South, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Milhau, surgeon U. S. Army.

BREVET Brigadier-General N. H. Davis, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general U. S. Army, has been ordered to Fort Hays, Kansas, under special instructions from Major-General Schofield.

MAJOR Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. Army, is announced as judge-advocate of the Fifth Military District, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin D. Judd, major and paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster.

FIRST Lieutenant A. G. Forse, regimental quartermaster, First Cavalry, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddie, quartermaster U. S. Army, from his duties as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with authority to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, and permission to apply to the adjutant-general for an extension of sixty days, was granted Captain D. M. Sells, Forty-first Infantry, May 10th.

CAPTAIN G. Haller, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the chief quartermaster of the Fifth Military District for duty, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, is relieved from further duty as post quartermaster at Austin.

BREVET Captain William P. Bainbridge, first lieutenant Third Cavalry, having reported under the requirements of paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 58, current series, headquarters of the Army, is announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of the commanding general Fifth Military District.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, U. S. Army, was ordered April 1st, to Fort Boise, Idaho, to relieve Brevet Major G. P. Jaquette, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, who was ordered to Camp Lyon, Idaho, to accompany Company M, First Cavalry, thence to San Francisco, California.

BREVET Major-General Stewart Van Vliet, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, is announced as Chief Quartermaster, and Brevet Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general, as Chief Paymaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The office of the latter is in New York City.

LIEUTENANT and Brevet Captain Charles B. Hall, (late of the Twenty-eighth Infantry) assigned to the Nineteenth Regiment as second lieutenant, having been promoted and received his commission as first lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Infantry, since the consolidation of the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments, is consequently rendered supernumerary and placed on waiting orders.

BREVET Colonel Edgar W. Dennis, judge-advocate, for some time past on duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General in Washington, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately. Having served through the war and during reconstruction, he retires from the Army to take the position of attorney in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, with present headquarters at Topeka.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Woodhull, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and ordered to proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, relieving Brevet Major W. H. Forwood, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, from his duties at that post, who is ordered to proceed to Medicine Bluffs, Indian Territory, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered to proceed, May 15th, to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Fort Pike, La., and Ship Island, Miss., for the purpose of paying troops at those stations. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Justus Steinberger, paymaster U. S. Army, will pay the troops at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

FIRST Lieutenant R. S. Oliver, regimental commissary, Eighth Cavalry, was ordered, April 1st, to proceed immediately to the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, and remain there until the arrival of the detachments of the Twelfth Infantry en route to California. On completing these duties Lieutenant Oliver will repair

to Camp Halleck, Nevada, and assume the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of that station.

IN compliance with General Orders No. 29, dated headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 3, 1869, Brevet Brigadier-General P. St. Geo. Cooke, major-general U. S. Army, assumed command of the Department of the Cumberland May 15th, of which Major-General Geo. H. Thomas relinquished command on the same day. His staff is announced as follows: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Martin, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, major and quartermaster U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General M. P. Small, captain and commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Colonel Josiah Simpson, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Febiger, major and paymaster, chief paymaster; Captain F. H. Ross, U. S. Army, acting signal officer.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1869.

The following is a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General in reply to a question of the Secretary of War concerning brevet commissions to officers serving in the Indian wars:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 24, 1869.

Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War.

SIR: The second section of the act of March 1, 1869, entitled "An act to amend the act of 1866 for establishing rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," declares that hereafter commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war, and for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy, and that all brevet commissions shall bear date from the particular action or service for which the officer was brevetted. Two days after this law took effect (on the 3d of March, 1869) the Senate confirmed the nomination of a number of officers to promotion by brevet, which had been pending before that body prior to the date of the act. Among these were some that had been made on account of services rendered in recent engagements with the Indians, in each of which the date of the promotion corresponded with that of the service mentioned. The question which you submit is whether, under the terms of the law cited, these latter officers are now entitled to the commissions by brevet heretofore intended for them, and whether, by its terms, officers not of this class are now excluded from brevet promotion. With regard to the latter branch of this question, it is very clear that if the officers referred to were not nominated for brevet promotion by reason of distinguished conduct and public service in the face of the enemy, they cannot now be commissioned by brevet. The circumstance that their nominations were pending before the Senate prior to the date of the act does not relieve them from its operations. These nominations were not appointments. To constitute the latter required the issue of commissions in pursuance of the previous nominations after confirmation thereof by the Senate; but the authority to commission in these cases was, it appears, swept away by the statute even before such confirmation was made. It would seem, however, that the other nominations mentioned which were made and confirmed for meritorious service in recent engagements with the Indians are within the act, and that consistently with its provisions brevet commissions may be issued to the officers designated therein. The only point which suggests itself in connection with this branch of the subject is whether promotions made during Indian hostilities may be viewed as conferred in time of war in the meaning of the law. That Indian tribes are capable of maintaining peace and war with the United States is recognized in numerous treaties made with them, and accordingly where hostilities break out between any of these tribes and the Government, a state of war with propriety may be said to exist. Indeed, such hostilities have been so described by the Legislature. Thus the act of April 20, 1818, third state, page 450, made a provision for the pay of Militia called into service in prosecuting the war with the Seminole tribe of Indians; so that brevet promotions made during the existence of Indian hostilities for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy are to be deemed as made in time of war within the meaning of the statute.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. R. HOAN, Attorney-General.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The act of Congress approved June 25, 1863, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct that from and after this date, no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ASSIGNMENTS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The following assignments of Army officers detailed for duty in the Indian Bureau have been made by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker. These are the assignments so far as the officers have reported, and they may be changed in some particulars:

Indian Superintendents.—Colonel D. E. L. Flory, for Idaho; Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Bully, for Montana; Brevet Major-General John B. McIntosh, for California; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. McK. Hudson, for Oregon; Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, for Washington Territory.

Agents.—For the Montana Crows, Captain E. M. Camp; for the Blackfeet, Lieutenant Wm. B. Pease; for the New Mexico Superintendency at Abiquin, Captain Broatch; for the California agency at Tule River, Lieutenant Purcell; for Smith River, Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding; for the Southern Superintendency of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Brevet Major J. N. Craig; for the Creeks, Capt. Geo. T. Olmsted; for the Cherokees, Captain Warren; for the Oregon Superintendency at Warm Springs, Brevet Captain W. W. Mitchell; for the Grand Ronde Reservation, Brevet Captain Maize; for the Siletz, Lieutenant Wm. H. Boyle; for Utah, in Vintah Valley, Lieutenant Manley; for the Northern Superintendency, Winnebago Agency, Captain A. S. B. Keyes; for the Central Superintendency of Sacs and Foxes in Kansas, Lieutenant Parry; for the Potawatombies, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hartwell; for the Sacatob, Yanceton and Sioux, Lieutenant A. G. Hemmisse; for the Ponca, Brevet Major Hugo.

Independent Agencies.—For the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, Lieutenant Grafham; for the Michigan Indian Agency, Brevet Major W. Long.

Agents, Sub-Agents and Special Agents.—For the Klamata sub-agency in Oregon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice; for the Alsea sub-agency in Oregon, Lieutenant F. A. Bailey; for the special agency of the Tualilla agency in Washington Territory, Lieutenant George H. Zeigler; special agency of the Utes in Nevada, Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee; G. E. Ford; sub-agent of the Quinala agency in Washington Territory, Lieutenant William S. Johnson; special agent in New Mexico, Lieutenant C. I. Cooper; special agent for the State of New York, Captain E. R. Ames; special agent for the Winnemagoes and Potawatombies in Wisconsin, Captain D. G. Griffiths; special agent of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, Lieutenant Garretty.

CHANGES IN STATIONS OF CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Company L, First Cavalry, left Drum Barracks, Cal., for Camp Goodwin, A. T., April 26th.

Headquarters Second Cavalry, ordered from Fort McPherson, Neb., for Omaha Barracks, Neb., May 10th.

Company C, Eighth Cavalry, left Drum Barracks, Cal., for Camp McDowell, A. T., April 6th.

Company F, Eighth Cavalry, left Drum Barracks, Cal., for Camp Whipple, A. T., April 6th.

Company B, Eighth Cavalry, arrived at Camp on Date Creek, A. T., from Camp Whipple, A. T., April 21st.

Company G, Eighth Cavalry, ordered from Camp Bidwell, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., April 20th.

Battery A, Second Artillery, ordered from Fort Leavenworth, Ka., to Fort Riley, Ka., May 18th.

Battery B, Fourth Artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, Ka., for Fort Riley, Ka., May 4th.

Company A, Second Infantry, ordered from Mobile, Ala., to Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 11th.

The consolidation of the Fifth with one half of the Thirty-seventh Infantry was announced May 19th.

The stations of the Fifth, from latest returns, are as follows: Headquarters and H and K, at Fort Harker, Ka.; A, at Fort Lyon, Col.; B and I, at Fort Wallace, Ka.; E and G, at Fort Hays, Ka.; D, at Fort Reynolds, C. T.; F, at Fort Leavenworth, Ka.; C, at Lake Station, C. T.

The stations of the companies of the new Sixth Infantry are as follows: Headquarters and A, B, G, H and D, at Fort Gibson, I. T.; C, E and F, at Fort Arbuckle, I. T.; I and K, at Fort Smith, Ark.

The Seventeenth Infantry arrived in the First Military District May 23, from Texas.

Companies D and G, Eighteenth Infantry, arrived at Warrenton, Ga., May 13th. The remaining companies and headquarters of that regiment are stationed at Atlanta, Ga.

The Twentieth Infantry arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 20th. Companies A and G left for Fort Ripley, Minn., April 28th.

The Twenty-first Infantry arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 17th.

ROSTERS.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MAY 17, 1869.

James V. Bonford, colonel, Columbia, S. C.

John R. Edie, lieutenant-colonel, Charleston, S. C.

John D. Wilkins, major, Mobile, temporarily.

Thomas Wilhelm, first lieutenant and adjutant, Columbia, S. C.

Joseph K. Wilson, first lieutenant, regimental quartermaster, Columbia, S. C.

George M. Brynton, captain; George Winslow, first lieutenant; John McE. Hyde, second lieutenant (A), Fort Macon, N. C.

John F. Ritter, captain; Augustus W. Corlies, first lieutenant; John O'Connell, second lieutenant (B), Goldsboro', N. C.

Edwin W. H. Head, captain; Daniel T. Wells, first lieutenant; J. W. Burnerhays, second lieutenant (C), Columbia, S. C.

Royal T. Frank, captain; James W. Powell, first lieutenant; P. Henry Ray, second lieutenant (D), Fort Johnson, N. C.

Frederick D. Ogilby, captain; Bishop Aldrich, first lieutenant; Charles M. Bailey, second lieutenant (E), Charleston, S. C.

James J. Van Horn, captain; Ebert B. Savage, first lieutenant; Edward Lynch, second lieutenant (F), Charleston, S. C.

John N. Andrews, captain; Charles F. Loche, first lieutenant; William H. McMinn, second lieutenant (G), Charleston, S. C.

Henry M. Loxelle, captain; Burnett Miller, first lieutenant; Robert S. Fietcher, second lieutenant (H), Columbia, S. C.

Alfred T. Smith, captain; Frank T. Adams, first lieutenant; Calvin T. Spencer, second lieutenant (I), Fort Macon, N. C.

William S. Worth, captain; Folliot A. Whitney, first lieutenant; Cyrus A. Earnest, second lieutenant (K), Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICERS LEFT OUT BY CONSOLIDATION OF EIGHTH AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Eighth United States Infantry.

Captains—Charles Snyder, Philip H. Remington, Henry E. Hazen, awaiting orders.

First Lieutenants—Thomas B. Robinson, temporarily on duty at Fort Macon, N. C.; William M. Wallace, assigned to duty at Headquarters Department of the South; James Humbert, Stephen O'Connor, awaiting orders; Eugene B. Gibbs, assigned to duty at Goldsboro'.

Thirty-third United States Infantry.

Captains—Charles McC. Lord, temporarily awaiting orders at Raleigh, N. C.; George K. Sanderson, assigned to duty as depot quartermaster; Charles J. Von Herrman, Samuel R. Honey, Chas. Wheaton, Orson C. Knapp, awaiting orders; Eugene W. Scheiber, temporarily awaiting orders at Fort Johnson, N. C.

First Lieutenants—John G. S. White, temporarily awaiting orders at Charleston, S. C.; George S. Spalding, absent when regiment was consolidated; Joseph G. Waters, William Q.inton, awaiting orders; John C. Scantling, assigned to duty at Headquarters Department of the South; Heleneus Dodi, Lafayette E. Campbell, awaiting orders.

Second Lieutenant Hundley S. Maloney, awaiting orders.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Brevet Major-General JOS. A. MOWER COMMANDING. HEADQUARTERS, NEW ORLEANS.

General Staff.

Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Myers, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

Brevet Major-General A. Beckwith, major and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence.

Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director.

Major John W. Todd, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, chief of ordnance.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Randolph, major and surgeon U. S. Army, attending surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, major and paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster.

Attached Staff.

Captain George Baldey, U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general.

Captain Luke O'Reilly, U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Brevet Major William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel Nineteenth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Keeler, captain U. S. Infantry, acting judge-advocate.

Brevet Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, captain U. S. Infantry, on special duty.

Captain F. T. Bennett, U. S. Infantry, acting signal officer.

First Lieutenant G. H. Radeiski, U. S. Infantry, acting engineer officer.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

Jackson Barracks, La.—Headquarters and Companies D, G and K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General E. W. Hinks, lieutenant-colonel commanding.

Ship Island, Miss.—Companies E, F and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. H. Bliss, major commanding.

Baton Rouge, La.—Companies F, G and H, Nineteenth Infantry, Captain James B. Mulligan commanding.

Fort Jackson and St. Philip.—Companies B and C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Captain Charles Benzon commanding.

Fort Pike, La.—Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Captain John French commanding.

Little Rock, Ark.—Headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, I and K, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, colonel commanding.

Opelousas, La.—Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Captain Frank M. Cox commanding.

Winnboro', Franklin Parish, La.—Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Major Thomas Cummings, captain commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, K., MAY 19, 1869.

General Orders No. 18.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office,

the regimental staff and company officers of the Fifth U. S. Infantry will be as follows:

First Lieutenant Mason Carter, regimental adjutant.

First Lieutenant Robert McDonald, regimental quartermaster.

Company A—Captain, James S. Casey; First Lieutenant, Charles Porter; Second Lieutenant, James W. Pope.

Company B—Captain, Jacob D. Jones; First Lieutenant, Hugh Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Thomas A. Riley.

Company C—Captain, Edmond Butler; First Lieutenant, D. Mortimer Lee.

Company D—Captain, Henry B. Bristol; First Lieutenant, Oliver Phelps; Second Lieutenant, John J. Lambert.

Company E—Captain, Ezra P. Ewers; First Lieutenant, George McDermott; Second Lieutenant, Quintin Campbell.

Company F—Captain, Simon Snyder; First Lieutenant, Edward L. Randall; Second Lieutenant, DeHart G. Quinby.

Company G—Captain, Samuel Owenshine; First Lieutenant, George W. Baird; Second Lieutenant, David L. Rousseau.

Company H—Captain, William G. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Charles Morris; Second Lieutenant, Harry G. Cavanaugh.

Company I—Captain, Henry C. Bankhead; First Lieutenant, Granville Lewis; Second Lieutenant, James H. Whitten.

Company K—Captain, David H. Brotherton; First Lieutenant, Frank D. Baldwin; Second Lieutenant, George P. Borden.

The following officers of the Fifth and Thirty-seventh regiments U. S. Infantry, left out by consolidation, will repair to their homes and report there, by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to these headquarters:

Captains—Martin Mullins, Arthur B. Carpenter, James Thompson.

First Lieutenant John Pulford.

By command of Major General Schofield.

CHAUNCEY MC KEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The funeral services of Chaplain T. B. Bartow, U. S. N., took place at Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday, May 20th, in St. John's Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lambert of this city. Mr. Bartow was appointed Chaplain in 1841, and retired last year. He was 63 years of age.

COMMANDER George Brown, who was sent out in charge of the ram *Stonewall*, the vessel sold to the Japanese Government, has returned, bringing favorable reports as to the health of the officers and crews of the Asiatic squadron, and says that affairs in Japan are fast tending toward general peace.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Havana, dated May 24th, report that the United States flagship *Contocook* and steamer *Yantic* have sailed for Matanzas. The *Saratoga* is waiting at Havana to carry Minister Nelson to Mexico. The *Narragansett* has gone to Nuevitas to bring away American residents desirous of leaving.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order announcing that "Saturday, the 29th instant, being the day selected for the annual decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers and sailors who lie buried in the environs of the national capital, will be observed as a holiday, and the department will not be opened for business on that day."

THE two Peruvian monitors, *Atahualpa* and *Manco Capac*, are now at St. Thomas waiting the arrival of the steamship *Arayo*, which, it seems, has been purchased by the Peruvian Government, and is to take the place of the *Reyes*. They will then proceed to Martinique, from thence to Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, etc., at which place they will call for supplies and coal.

THE U. S. revenue steamer *Lincoln*, Captain James M. Selden commanding, is on a cruise to different points in Alaska. On her northern passage she will touch at Forta Wrangel and Tongass, Sitka, Kodiak and the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, in the Prebilov group. Afterward, she will visit the Aleutian Islands, going as far west as Adlai, and returning by way of St. George and St. Paul, stopping at Sitka for orders.

AN ironclad sloop-of-war, built by the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company for the Turkish Government, was recently launched from Blackwall, and was named the *Aeris Ilah*. The Turkish Ambassador was present, and the launch was successful, the ship being christened by Mdile Musurus, his daughter. The ship is of 1,400 tons; she carries four guns, in an apexagonal battery; and the armor plates are 6 inches thick, with 10-inch teak backing.

THE *Devastation*, one of the new turret ships ordered to be built, and referred to by Mr. Childers in his exposition of English Navy estimates, will be constructed in No. 7 dock of Portsmouth yard, where half of her midship section has been temporarily set up in wooden batten frames. The side armor will project from the ship's hull proper, from a depth of 6 feet below the water line to deck level.

A FLOATING light-house has been designed by an English inventor, Mr. Moody, in which the light is supported upon an open framework column formed of angle iron, which rises from the centre of a large cruciform iron pontoon, within which are the light-keeper's residences, storerooms, etc. This pontoon is moored by means of anchors attached to chains passing through hawse holes at its four angle corners; but presents so much surface to the sea that the scheme is impracticable in its present form.

CAPTAIN Christianson, of the schooner *Surprise*, Nootka Sound, reports that he found six decapitated bodies of white men in that vicinity, supposed to be a portion of the crew of the wrecked bark *John Bright*. Two other bodies were also discovered near the same place a short time before. The natives, armed with knives and other weapons, followed Captain Christianson with angry demonstrations, and warned him to leave their village. He says that unless the Government sends up a gunboat at once, the lives and property of the whites will be in danger.

THE Navy Department expects, before the summer is ended, to dispose of all the supernumerary war vessels and transports now owned by the Government. Two steamers, the *Glasgow* and *Buckthorn*, have been ordered to be sold at the Pensacola Navy-yard on the 7th of

June. The vessels may, however, be purchased at their appraised value, and 10 per cent. advance, at any time previous to the day named. The steam ram *Atlanta*, which was sold some two or three weeks ago to parties in New York, was supposed to be intended for the Cubans, but it appears she was purchased by the agents of Salnave for the San Domingo Government.

THE U. S. revenue steamer *Nansemond* went out of commission at Baltimore, Md., on the 21st inst., for the purpose of undergoing a thorough overhauling of her boiler and hull. She has been recently stationed at Savannah, Ga. The following officers were detached and placed on waiting orders: Captain J. G. Baker, First Lieutenant F. W. Sparrell, Second Lieutenant W. A. Willis, Second Assistant Engineer D. F. Kelley and Second Assistant Engineer C. A. Laws. The following remain attached to the vessel: Third Lieutenant S. Howard, First Assistant Engineer David Detmar, Second Assistant Engineer M. G. Marsilliot was detached from the *Nansemond* previous to her leaving Savannah and ordered to the U. S. revenue steamer *Delaware* at Mobile, relieving Second Assistant Engineer Jos. Severns, granted sick leave of absence. The work on the new cutters authorized by the last Congress has not been commenced, but it is expected soon will be.

It has been stated that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House would continue their investigation into the conduct of Admirals Godon and Davis in reference to the Paraguayan difficulties, upon the arrival of the latter officer in this country. The investigation, a Washington writer states, so far as it related to Admiral Godon, was in reference to his treatment of Minister Washburn three years ago, owing to which, as Mr. Washburn alleges, he was unable to reach his post for fourteen months from the time of starting; it was finished before the Committee adjourned, several weeks ago. The report of this investigation will be made to Congress in December. The case of Admiral Davis, "charged with improper treatment of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and with other improper conduct prejudicial to the dignity of the country in its relations with a foreign nation," will be brought before the Committee upon its adjourned meeting in September.

A NAVAL Board on Yards and Docks, of which Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling is President, and Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, and Commodore S. Philips Lee, are members, is in session at the Portsmouth Navy-yard; also an Ordnance Board, of which Commodore Robert B. Hitchcock is President, and Commodore Timothy A. Hunt and Joseph F. Green are members. Workmen are engaged on the *Nantasket*, making alterations. All departments of the yard are very busy. Marine Corps—First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop has been detached and ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard. First Lieutenant I. H. Washburn, Marine Corps, has reported for duty. The following officers are at present stationed at the yard: Captain John Guest, commandant; Commander Clark H. Wells, executive officer (*pro tem.*); Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Crosman; Surgeon, A. C. Gorgas; Paymaster C. F. Guild; Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Stancliffe; Boatswain, John K. Bartlett; Gunner, A. T. Thomson; Carpenter, W. M. Lighton; Commander Wm. G. Temple, Ordnance; Commander O. C. Badger, Equipment; Commander E. Y. McCauley, Navigation; Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb; Chief Engineer, W. W. Dunagan (special duty); First Assistant Engineers, S. L. P. Ayres, and Isaac S. Finney; Second Assistant Engineer, Joseph B. Upham; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune (special duty).

SECRETARY Boutwell has directed the following changes to be made in the revenue cutter service: Captain A. Fenger has been detached from the cutter *Active*, at New Bedford, and ordered to exchange with Captain Henry D. Hall, of the cutter *Vigilant*, at Boston; Captain John G. Bond has been ordered to the cutter *Delaware*, at Mobile, to relieve Lieutenant-Commander Phillips, who takes charge of the cutter *Antietam*, at Indianola, Texas; Second Lieutenant W. E. Chester has been ordered to the cutter *Moccasin*, at Wilmington, N. C.; Second Assistant Engineer M. G. Marsilliot has been detached from the *Nansemond*, at Savannah, and ordered to the *Delaware*, at Mobile; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Macintril has been detached from the *Miami*, at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to exchange with Second Lieutenant E. Gabrielson, of the *Active*, at New Bedford; Second Lieutenant Leonard Shepard has been detached from the cutter *Racer*, at Charleston, S. C., and ordered to the *Delaware*, at Mobile, to relieve Second Lieutenant A. M. Munger, ordered to the *Antietam*, at Galveston, Texas; Third Lieutenant Thomas Mason has been detached from the *Moccasin*, at Wilmington, N. C., and ordered to the *Fessenden*, at Detroit, Mich. Of the six vessels built for revenue service on the lakes, but one will go into commission this season—the *Fessenden*—which will be stationed at Detroit. The officers ordered to her are: Captain, Gilbert Knapp; First Lieutenant, George W. King; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. Raymond, Jr.; Third Lieutenant, Thomas Mason; Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Plunkett; First Assistant Engineer, Joseph L. Reilly; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles J. Price. The other five, which will not go into commission, are the *Sherman*, Captain Fauree, at Cleveland, Ohio; the *Perry*, Captain Outtinger, at Erie, Pa.; the *Dix*, Captain Shaw, at Detroit, Mich.; the *Johnson*, Captain Martin, at Milwaukee, Wis., and the *Chase*, Captain Cornell, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

COMMODORE Charles Stewart McCauley died at his residence in Washington, on Friday of last week, in the 76th year of his age. Commodore McCauley was a nephew of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, who commanded the frigate *Constitution* during the war of 1812; was born in Philadelphia; entered the Navy in 1809, at the age of 13, under Commodore Decatur, and served under Commodore Chauncey as midshipman. During the last war with Great Britain he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and obtained the highest rank, of Post Captain, in 1839. He was assigned to the command of the *Delaware* in 1840, had charge of the Washington Navy-yard during the Mexican war, commanded the Pacific Squadron from

1850 to 1853, and his last sea service was while in command of the Home Squadron, having been assigned to this duty in 1853, during the diplomatic complication between Spain and the United States, to protect the maritime interests of the country in the West Indies.

At the breaking out of the war in 1861, Commodore McCauley was in command of the Norfolk Navy yard, and, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, destroyed the property at that place to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the affair, failing to exonerate him entirely from blame in the matter, he felt that his honor as an officer had been wounded, his reputation blemished, the effect of which was to plunge him into the deepest melancholy, and causing disease of the heart, of which he died. Under the act of Congress of July 16, 1862, Commodore McCauley was placed on the retired list, standing second on the list of Commodores, having served his country in the Navy for over a half century. His funeral, which took place at Washington, is described as one of the most imposing ceremonies that had been held there for years. The services were attended by a very large number of people, including members of the Cabinet, Generals of the Army, Admirals and Commodores in the Navy, and by all the prominent people in the city.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE annual examination of the Naval Academy commenced on Thursday last, May 20th, with the usual preliminary examination, at which only one of the civilian members of the Board of Visitors was present, Mr. Albert, of Baltimore, whose vicinity to the Academy doubtless explains his prompt arrival. The Board of Visitors is thus constituted: Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, president; Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain F. G. Parrott, Surgeon W. Maxwell Wood, Hons. J. R. Hawley, W. J. Albert, W. H. Wadsworth, Dr. E. D. Kittle, George H. Stuart, Judge Humphreys, and E. B. Judson. The visitors, upon the arrival at the Academy, were formally received by Captain N. B. Harrison, commandant of the midshipmen, and the "middies" drawn up in line on the green in front of the barracks, and afterward escorted to the quarters provided for them. Lunch was prepared, in which the visitors participated; after which, in charge of Captain Harrison and other officers of the institution, they were escorted through the grounds and buildings of the Academy.

The graduating "class of 1869" numbers seventy-eight members. The following list is in the order of merit: Charles P. Perkins, Massachusetts; Henry M. M. Richards, Pennsylvania; Lewis E. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Clinton K. Curtis, West Virginia; W. P. Potter, New York; Benjamin H. Buckingham, Ohio; Edwin H. Wiley, Illinois; Sumner C. Paine, Maine; William H. Turner, Ohio; Giles B. Harber, Ohio; Charles R. Brown, New Hampshire; W. W. Kimball, son of officer; J. C. Wilson, New York; Joseph B. Hobson, Iowa; E. A. Field, Connecticut; John Garvin, Ohio; Henry J. Handy, Massachusetts; Fletcher S. Bassett, Illinois; Uriah R. Harris, Indiana; A. M. Thackara, Pennsylvania; Newton E. Mason, Pennsylvania; A. P. Osborn, Ohio; N. J. K. Patch, Massachusetts; Charles G. Bowman, Indiana; E. J. Berwine, Pennsylvania; J. B. Briggs, Massachusetts; W. P. Day, enlisted boy; W. F. Bulkley, New York; Elliott J. Arthur, Vermont; Karl Rohrer, Missouri; James Franklin, Maryland; Frank C. Berney, son of officer; Herbert Winslow, son of officer; John Mulligan, Ohio; Kossuth Niles, Illinois; Charles H. Ruxhemberger, son of officer; F. B. Hall, Michigan; T. B. Bolles, Arkansas; A. B. Fowler, enlisted boy; J. H. Moore, New York; John A. Norris, Pennsylvania; G. P. Colvocoresses, son of officer; Charles A. Bradbury, Vermont; Richard G. Davenport, Georgia; W. E. B. Delany, Kansas; G. F. Wright, Illinois; W. H. Briggs, Michigan; J. A. H. Nichols, Mississippi; Richard A. Breck, Massachusetts; W. C. Negley, Pennsylvania; E. B. Barry, son of officer; S. P. Comley, New Jersey; Wainwright Kellogg, Pennsylvania; J. H. C. Coffin, son of officer; C. A. Clarke, Iowa; Henry C. Longnecker, Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Phelps, son of officer; N. T. Houston, New York; Emory H. Taunt, Pennsylvania; E. O. McFarlane, Pennsylvania; J. P. Wallis, Maryland; Henry T. Monahan, enlisted boy; Horace A. Blanchard, Massachusetts; D. D. V. Stuart, New York; Sidney H. May, New Hampshire; W. H. Hadden, Pennsylvania; J. W. Graydon, Iowa; A. P. Nazro, Massachusetts; C. E. Colahan, Pennsylvania; Dennis Hahan, son of officer; Henry T. Stockton, Pennsylvania; A. G. Berry, at large; W. F. Low, New Hampshire; G. A. Zabrickie, Nebraska Territory; Martin E. Hall, Iowa; Richard Mitchell, Massachusetts; Charles Seymour, New York.

On the second day of the examination rain fell persistently, and prevented a base-ball match which was to come off between the classes. The Board, however, proceeded with the examination in the buildings. The midshipmen showed an unusually high average proficiency. The system of education pursued at the Academy tends to develop the manly qualities of the young men, their bodies and spirit, as well as their minds. Admiral Porter has given a more practical character to the instruction, and his success is proven by the high quality of training the midshipmen display. The Board, on the third day, inspected the school ships, the old frigate *Constitution* and the *Santee*, the practice ship, and then went over the armory, the hospital, and the new building in process of erection for the accommodation of midshipmen. The latter has been very much needed. It will provide convenient and well-appointed rooms for the young men, and be a great improvement on the present barracks. The examinations in navigation, seamanship, gunnery, steam engineering, astronomy, French and Spanish, were then attended, and proved satisfactory.

On Tuesday, the President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Secretary Boria, Mr. George H. Stuart and others, arrived at the Academy. Great preparations had been made for their reception at the Admiral's house. Officers were presented to the President, and then the party proceeded to the parade. The battalion of mid-

shipmen, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Gillette, saluted, the *Santee* fired the usual twenty-one guns, the band struck up, and the large crowd of citizens on the lawn loudly cheered. It was a fine scene. The midshipmen were then put through the manual of arms, and exhibited a high degree of proficiency in Infantry drill. Marching to the drill ground, the battalion there went through further infantry movements, and then, returning to the armory, prepared for artillery practice, which was conducted under Lieutenant-Commander Terry. The midshipmen greatly pleased the President, by their skill. The Presidential party then visited the *Santee*, and witnessed the heavy artillery practice, under Lieutenant-Commander Coffin. The firing at the target was rapid and accurate. The midshipmen went through other exercises, and the day was closed with mortar practice. In the evening the midshipmen performed gymnastic exercises, fencing, sabre practice, and bayonet exercise, with remarkable skill. These over, a hop was speedily got up, and continued until the small hours. On the following day the midshipmen went through the practice of seamanship on the *Dale* before the President and the Board, and in the afternoon the former returned to Washington.

The retirement of Vice-Admiral Porter from the superintendency of the Academy is very much regretted by the officers and midshipmen. He has infused into the institution his own enthusiasm, and has diligently guarded its interests, and vigorously conducted its administration. In order to feelingly commemorate the event of the retirement of the Vice-Admiral, they have tendered a grand complimentary ball to Mrs. Porter, to take place on the 4th of June. President Grant, several members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and other distinguished persons will attend the ball.

TO NAVY OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE widow and two children of a warrant officer of the Navy, are at 26 West Fayette street, Baltimore, in great distress, and in need of immediate pecuniary aid. The landlady where they are kindly permits them to remain, without charge; but being herself poor, and with quite a family, this cannot continue. Unless soon aided they must leave, to go they know not where. The widow has two children; one of them a boy, or young man, who is quite ill and at the infirmary here, requiring constant care and entailing considerable expense. He of course can do nothing toward the support of the family. The mother has in vain tried to procure employment, again and again; she is willing and anxious to do anything that is honorable, as she tells me, weeping, but no one will give her occupation—she can get nothing whatever to do.

I earnestly commend this case to officers and their families. It is one calling for our best sympathies, and true Christian charity. I can myself do but little, just now; but if a number unite with me, each giving something, it will suffice.

THOS. H. LOOKER, Paymaster, U. S. N.
BALTIMORE, MD., May 24, 1869.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 18.—Commodore James P. McKinstry, to command the Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor.
Ensign Sidney A. Simons, to duty on board the *Lancaster*.
Paymaster Frank Clark, to duty on board the receiving ship *Fortune*.
MAY 19.—Commander William E. Hopkins, to duty as equipment officer at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
Surgeon George Manley, to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Annapolis, Md.
Ensign James A. Chesley, to examination at Washington, D. C.
MAY 20.—Surgeon Wm. K. Van Rypen, to duty at New Orleans, La., in connection with iron-clads in ordinary.
MAY 21.—Commander Wm. C. West, to duty at the Naval Observatory.
Paymaster J. S. Gulick, to the U. S. steamer *Franklin*, and as fleet paymaster of the European Squadron.
MAY 24.—Commander A. W. Weaver, to duty as inspector of supplies at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon John J. Abernethy, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th of June next.
Surgeon C. J. Cleburne, to the practice ship *Macedonian*.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker to the *Tallapoosa*.

DETACHED.

MAY 20.—Commander Boyce N. Westcott, from the Navy-yard, at Pensacola, Fla., and placed on waiting orders.
Surgeon F. E. Potter, from duty at New Orleans, La., and ordered to the *Mohican*.
MAY 20.—Third Assistant Engineer Geo. C. Nelson, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 21.—Paymaster J. O. Bradford, from the *Franklin*, and as fleet paymaster of the European Squadron, and ordered to return to New York.
MAY 24.—Commander Wm. E. Hopkins, from duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York, as inspector of supplies.
Lieutenant-Commander James O'Kane, from duty at the Hydrographic Office on the 1st of June next, and ordered to the *Lancaster* on the 15th of June next.
Fleet Surgeon A. A. Henderson, from the Pacific Station, and ordered home.
Surgeon Joseph Wilson, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, on the 15th of June next, and ordered to the *Lancaster*, and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron.
Surgeon S. Robinson, from the practice ship *Macedonian*, and ordered to the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Squadron.
Surgeon Theodor Wolverton, from the *Monocacy*, and ordered home.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the practice ship *Dale* on the 28th inst.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MAY 18.—Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MAY 18.—Lieutenant George A. Converse.
Master F. M. Hendrix.
MAY 19.—Lieutenant Edward L. Amory.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

MAY 19.—Bontaw do William Green.
MAY 24.—The order of Surgeon Philip Lansdale of the 11th inst., and he is ordered to the flag ship of the Pacific Station.

PROMOTIONS.

MAY 19.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, to be paymaster, from March 12th.

Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, to passed assistant paymaster, from March 12th.

ORDER REVOKED.

MAY 20.—The order of First Assistant Engineer Wilson K. Purse, to the *Lancaster*, and he will remain on duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 20.—Mate Harry H. Johnston.
MAY 21.—Mate G. W. Angus.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 22, 1869:

George W. Lewis, second-class fireman, February 9th, U. S. steamer *Onward*, at Callao, Peru.
Charles S. McCauley, commodore, May 21st, at Washington City.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MAY 20TH.

Cady, N. W., Major.	Pense, W. R., Colonel.
Conway, W., Lieutenant.	Saviotto, Kreole, Colonel.
Higgs, A. F., Captain.	Skiddy, Wm., Captain.
Kellogg, John, Captain.	Skinner, F. G., Colonel.
Mayo, Wm. F., Captain.	Scott, Geo. W., Colonel.
Mullen, B. F., Colonel.	Uiley, Alfred, Captain.
	Warren, Josiah, Colonel.

MAY 24TH.

Bowen, Geo. S., Captain.	Leach, F. W., Captain.
Drain, Halsey, Captain.	Pecky, Martin, Captain.
Dodd, L., Lieutenant.	Stratton, Henry, Captain.
Hartley, H. A., Captain.	Tier, M. W., Colonel.
Higgs, A. F., Captain.	Webb, E., Colonel—2.
Imboden, General.	Whitt, A. V., Captain.
Kerrigan, Colonel.	Williams, John, Colonel.

NAVY.

MAY 24TH.

Begley, Robert.	Kaul, John.
Davis, Thornton.	Lall, William.
De Freitas, Antonio, flag-ship.	Lash, James K. P.
Contoncock.	Lutz, Charles.
Fletcher, George.	Mead, Richard.
Gordon, Charles.	Savory, George E.
Hanna, James.	Ryan, Patrick.
Hoyer, L.	Whedon, B., Assistant Surgeon.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons. General Berdan, late colonel 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Captain F. R. Humphreys, Company C, 2d New York Heavy Artillery; Lieutenant William Stephenson, 27th U. S. Infantry.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. S.—Every officer of the day should wear a sash until relieved.

W. H. H.—The quartermaster-sergeant of a company cannot properly interfere with the duties of a sergeant of the line. In case the first sergeant of the company is absent, the sergeant of the line next in rank to him should take his place.

HUMPHREY.—Article II, paragraph 4, Revised Regulations of the Army, defines the rank of a hospital steward.

PORT WAYNE.—We think an officer of the day has a right to order a sentinel on post, before being relieved, to give him his musket, though it is unusual for him to do so.

OLD DOMINION.—A first sergeant is liable to be tried by court-martial for abusing an enlisted man. In case the company commander refuses the injured man redress, he has a right to appeal to the commanding officer of the regiment.

T. F. D.—We should say that the act in relation to additional bounties passed by the last Congress does entitle a soldier to the full amount of bounty, where he was discharged by General Orders from the War Department at the end of the war, but before the expiration of his term of service.

J. T. W.—If the companies which are assigned to the Third and Fifth Infantry retain their present organization, article 146 Revised Regulations of the Army will apply. In case the present organizations are broken up, it would be competent for the colonel, with the approval of the department commander, to make the transfer.

By order of the President, Secretaries Boutwell and Rawlins and Postmaster-General Cresswell have issued orders closing their Departments on the 29th inst., in honor of the memorial services over the soldiers' graves. The other Departments will also be closed. General Meigs has directed Quartermasters throughout the country to afford all the aid possible to the Poets of the Grand Army of the Republic engaged in preparing for the services. The preparations in Washington are of an extensive character. Quite a number of churches will, on Sunday, the 30th inst., have religious services in commemoration of the dead of the armies. The President and Cabinet, General Sherman, the Heads of Departments, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and Army and Navy officers have been invited to be present at the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Arlington, on the 29th inst. The music will be furnished by a chorus of 100 vocalists, supported by the Marine Band. Colonel Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, will deliver the oration.

A STAFF officer writing to the *London Times* from Devonport, says that "for some five or six years past every man in that garrison who knows a trade has been employed under the superintendence of the commanding Royal Engineer. On the arrival of a corps in garrison, a return is at once called for of all the men who have learned a trade, and they are invariably employed. This return is not optional with commanding officers, nor is the employment of men, unless some valid reason against that of any one of the men selected is given. This system works excellently. He adds that at the station of Gibraltar, where, on sanitary grounds, employment for the soldier is an absolute necessity, the system of military labor has been in force for more than half a century.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

THE COMPANY FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Several articles have lately appeared in your JOURNAL regarding "Company Fund;" none of which give facts, or figures, but are simply the growls of some discontented ones.

Below I give you a rough statement taken from the "Council Book" of a company of the regiment in which I am serving, showing the receipts from sale of savings from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1868, and some of the items for which it was expended.

Cash received from sale of savings 1868, was \$1,249 85. The expenditures were for 7,768 lbs. potatoes, 1,300 lbs. onions, 200 lbs. beets, 400 lbs. turnips, 100 lbs. beans, 655 lbs. flour (for duff), 145 lbs. dried apples, 100 lbs. corn meal, 420 lbs. codfish, 16 gallons molasses, 6 cans oysters, 158 lbs. turkey (Christmas dinner), 29 lbs. cabbage, 24 cans tomatoes, 12 gallons pickled onions, 15 lbs. tea, 20 lbs. peas.

Some three hundred dollars were expended for mess furniture, lamps and oil for barracks, soda, yeast powders, foot-balls, checker boards, white gloves, emery, rotten stone, etc., leaving on hand at the end of the year over \$300.

Fully two-thirds of the amount saved was expended for vegetables, as high as 15 cents per pound having been paid for potatoes. The company was on detached duty from the 17th of April until the 29th of September: no medical officer with it, and but two men were sent in for treatment, both suffering from axe wounds. Without a "Company Fund" I venture to say that fully one half of them would be down with scurvy and bowel complaints.

It is well known that the ration issued by the government is more than sufficient, where a company is in garrison and the cooking for all done together.

The great trouble is the sameness and absence of all vegetables; and the company commander who can supply those two important deficiencies is doing his men a positive benefit.

Let the government issue, as a part of the ration, potatoes, onions, beets, etc., and you can rest assured that no company commander will take upon himself the trouble and annoyance of a "Company Fund account." As the matter now stands, an officer is looked upon by both his commanding officer and his men as neglecting his duty, if he fails to supply his command with the above mentioned articles.

In my opinion, post, regimental and Company Funds are of the greatest service, tending to promote the health and comfort of the men; and to do away with either one, particularly that of the company, would be an act which would be most severely felt by every enlisted man in the service. It would virtually be saying to them, there is your beef, pork, beans and coffee; eat those, month in and month out, and be content; vegetables are not considered at all necessary for you.

DEPT. OF THE PLATTE.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We do not write to excite the envy of those unfortunate subalterns who are serving with the foot companies of that honored corps the Artillery; but rather to acquaint our successors, who, next September, are to fill our saddles here, with the joys in store for them. If they come with half the regret that we will feel at departing, they will be a sorry sight. Any officer who has graduated at Fortress Monroe will corroborate our belief that Fort Riley is the geographical centre of the ocean-bound Republic; but whether this was the cause of its selection, that from it might radiate to all parts the glory of its brilliant garrison; or whether it was the purpose to let the plebs of all the corps draw equal mileage on their journey thither, is a mixed question. But at a distance of about two miles from the flag-staff of the post stands a rough block of the native limestone, which is pointed out to travellers as the exact centre of our country. One of the command came near coming to grief by his horse shying at its uncouth outlines just at dusk, and it would have made him an admirable monument.

We confess to being an enthusiast on the subject of our new station. Its beauties grow day by day more marked, and summer with its verdure is daily softening the harsh joints. The charms of the scenery here are varied. There are beautiful drives which lead sometimes through the woods, which just now exhale the scent of the violets, and are vocal with the songs of birds. There are other drives under the shadows of the cliffs, then out into the sunlight, across the open prairie, which is studded with beds of wild flowers, into which your horse's hoofs sink up to the fetlock. Or the road may wind along the banks of the river, with its steep banks, its broad ripples and quiet pools; or up some gloomy ravine with its sombre shades, its stream, swollen by the rain, dashing over boulders. Or you can ride all day beneath the line of hills, from the face of which out-crops a stratum of rock, which scarcely varies from a perfect level for mile after mile. Or, if you love the hills, you can ride for hours over them with never-ending beauties before you. We can scarcely conceive a taste—and we mean by this, a taste which an officer has a reasonable right to possess—that cannot be gratified here.

To the subs who are sportsmen—and we don't think much of a bachelor subaltern who doesn't love his gun and dog—we can say that this is almost a hunter's paradise. At every rod of your way through the woods on the Government Reserve you startle coveys of quail. The cover for them being perfect—an open woodland with dwarf undergrowth only two or three feet high. And further out in the woods which skirt the reserve, there

are flocks of turkeys, and in one of our rambles we started a pair of deer from their lair. On the prairies there are numbers of plover and grouse; and flocks of wild ducks dot the river. It is not so bad a place either for the disciples of Isaac Walton. The place suits. We are not ambitious to view the classic shades of the Heavy Artillery School. We prefer to point our double-barrel, rather than to aim a Columbiad. We are much more interested in Eley's water-proof caps than in combination fuzes. We had rather stand under the willows fishing than wattle gabions out of them. We prefer the exterior slope of our horse's back to that of a field-work, and had rather make him clear a ditch than to bone the rules for digging one. We confess, also, to feeling more interest in the flight of a partridge than in the trajectory of the newest projectile invented, and prefer gun wads to grommet ones. We think more of a dog cart than of a sling cart, and esteem Hollands more than garrison gin. We are willing to limit our knowledge of powder to Dupont's diamond grain for the present. From our plane of reference, Fortress Monroe doesn't look attractive, although we recognize its utility. We are breathing plenty of oxygen, and don't care to go back to a casemate.

CAIUS.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

MR. Alfred Russel Wallace, author of "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," "Palm Trees of the Amazon," etc., has given us a new book of adventure, which has just been republished in this country, from the English edition, by Harper & Brothers. This time, Mr. Wallace has been exploring the Malay Archipelago, "the land of the orang-utang and the bird of paradise," as he calls it. The busy curiosity of English and American explorers has so tracked the world with travel, that it is no longer easy to find a section which affords a fresh field for investigation; but the islands of the Malay Archipelago are less known to the general reader than almost any of the accessible portions of the earth's surface. Few persons realize that, as a whole, it is comparable with the primary divisions of the globe, and that some of its separate islands are larger than France or the Austrian empire. The traveller, however, Mr. Wallace tells us, "soon acquires different ideas. He sails for days, or even for weeks, along the shores of one of these great islands, often so great that its inhabitants believe it to be a vast continent. He finds that voyages among these islands are commonly reckoned by weeks and months, and that their several inhabitants are often as little known to each other as are the native races of the northern to those of the southern continent of America. He soon comes to look upon this region as one apart from the rest of the world, with its own races of men and its own aspects of nature; with its own ideas, feelings, customs and modes of speech, and with a climate, vegetation and animated life altogether peculiar to itself."

Of the extent and characteristics of the Archipelago and Islands, he writes as follows:

The Malay Archipelago extends for more than 4,000 miles in length from east to west, and is about 1,300 in breadth from north to south. It would stretch over an expanse equal to that of all Europe from the extreme west far into Central Asia, or would cover the widest parts of South America, and extend far beyond the land into the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. It includes three islands larger than Great Britain; and in one of them, Borneo, the whole of the British Isles might be set down, and would be surrounded by a sea of forests. New Guinea, though less compact in shape, is probably larger than Borneo. Sumatra is about equal in extent to Great Britain; Java, Luzon and Celebes, are each about the size of Ireland. Eighteen more islands are, on the average, as large as Jamaica; more than a hundred are as large as the Isle of Wight; while the isles and islets of smaller size are innumerable. The absolute extent of land in the Archipelago is not greater than that contained by Western Europe from Hungary to Spain; but, owing to the manner in which the land is broken up and divided, the variety of its productions is rather in proportion to the immense surface over which the islands are spread, than to the quantity of land which they contain.

One of the chief volcanic belts upon the globe passes through the Archipelago, and produces a striking contrast in the scenery of the volcanic and non-volcanic islands. In the whole region occupied by this vast line of volcanoes, and for a considerable breadth on each side of it, earthquakes are of continual recurrence, slight shocks being felt at intervals of every few weeks or months, while more severe ones, shaking down whole villages, and doing more or less injury to life and property, are sure to happen, in one part or another of this district, almost every year. In many of the islands the years of the great earthquakes form the chronological epochs of the native inhabitants, by the aid of which the ages of their children are remembered, and the dates of many important events are determined.

The island of Java contains more volcanoes, active and extinct, than any other known district of equal extent. They are about forty-five in number, and many of them exhibit most beautiful examples of the volcanic cone on a large scale, single or double, with entire or truncated summits, and averaging 10,000 feet high.

The united lengths of these volcanic belts are about ninety degrees, or one-fourth of the entire circumference of the globe. Their width is about fifty miles; but, for a space of two hundred on each side of them, evidences of subterranean action are to be found in recently elevated coral rock, or in barrier coral reefs, indicating re-

cent submergence. In the very centre or focus of the great curve of volcanoes, is placed the large island of Borneo, in which no sign of recent volcanic action has yet been observed, and where earthquakes, so characteristic of the surrounding regions, are entirely unknown. The equally large island of New Guinea occupies another quiescent area, on which no sign of volcanic action has yet been discovered. With the exception of the eastern end of its northern peninsula, the large and curiously-shaped island of Celebes is also entirely free from volcanoes; and there is some reason to believe that the volcanic portion has once formed a separate island. The Malay peninsula is also non-volcanic.

Placed immediately upon the Equator, and surrounded by extensive oceans, it is not surprising that the various islands of the Archipelago should be almost always clothed with a forest vegetation from the level of the sea to the summits of the loftiest mountains. This is the general rule. Sumatra, New Guinea, Borneo, the Philippines, and the Moluccas, and the uncultivated parts of Java and Celebes, are all forest countries, except a few small and unimportant tracts, due perhaps, in some cases, to ancient cultivation or accidental fires. To this, however, there is one important exception in the island of Timor and all the smaller islands around it, in which there is absolutely no forest such as exists in the other islands, and this character extends in a lesser degree to Flores, Sumbawa, Lombok and Bali.

As the result of his observations, Mr. Wallace arrives at the conclusion that, at a very recent geological epoch, the continent of Asia extended far beyond its present limits in a south-easterly direction, including the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, and probably reaching as far as the present 100 fathom line of soundings. The Philippine Islands, as he finds reason to believe, were also formerly connected with Asia and the islands mentioned, but there are indications that they were separated at an earlier period, and have since been subject to many revolutions in their physical geography. The islands eastward beyond Java and Borneo, Mr. Wallace argues, formed part of a former Australian or Pacific continent, although some of them may never have been actually joined to it. These conclusions are based upon the fact that the islands are divided into two groups by a deep sea of more than 100 fathoms, and that these two groups are severally united to the grand geographical divisions, with which they are classed, by a shallow sea of less than 100 fathoms. The argument is further supported by an observation and classification of the natural productions of the islands; by a study of their geological peculiarities, and by an inquiry into the characteristics of the races by which they are inhabited. The main purpose of Mr. Wallace's travels seems to have been to pursue the investigation which led him to this conclusion is and the adoption of this theory as to the former continental relations of the islands of the Malay Archipelago, adds interest to the description of his wanderings, and gives a degree of unity and system to his narrative which is seldom found in books of travel. In concluding his narrative, he lets fly this Parthian shaft, which sorely wounds our Anglo-Saxon egotism:

We most of us believe that we, the higher races, have progressed and are progressing. If so, there must be some state of perfection, some ultimate goal, which we may never reach, but to which all true progress must bring us nearer. What is this ideally perfect social state toward which mankind ever has been, and still is tending? Our best thinkers maintain that it is a state of individual freedom and self-government, rendered possible by the equal development and just balance of the intellectual, moral, and physical parts of our nature—a state in which we shall each be so perfectly fitted for a social existence, by knowing what is right, and at the same time feeling an irresistible impulse to do what we know to be right, that all laws and all punishments shall be unnecessary. In such a state every man would have a sufficiently well balanced intellectual organization to understand the moral law in all its details, and would require no other motive but the free impulses of his own nature to obey that law.

Now it is very remarkable, that among people in a very low stage of civilization, we find some approach to such a perfect social state. I have lived with communities of savages in South America and in the East, who have no laws or law courts but the public opinion of the village freely expressed. Each man scrupulously respects the rights of his fellow, and any infraction of those rights rarely or never takes place. In such a community all are nearly equal. There are none of those wide distinctions, of education and ignorance, wealth and poverty, master and servant, which are the product of our civilization; there is none of that widespread division of labor, which, while it increases wealth, produces also conflicting interests; there is not that severe competition and struggle for existence, or for wealth, which the dense population of civilized countries inevitably creates. All incitements to great crimes are thus wanting, and petty ones are repressed, partly by the influence of public opinion, but chiefly by that natural sense of justice and of his neighbor's right, which seems to be, in some degree, inherent in every race of man.

Now, although we have progressed vastly beyond the savage state, in intellectual achievements, we have not advanced equally in morals. It is true that among those classes who have no wants that cannot be easily supplied, and among whom public opinion has great influence, the rights of others are fully respected. It is true, also, that we have vastly extended the sphere of those rights, and include within them all the brotherhood of man. But it is not too much to say, that the mass of our populations have not at all advanced beyond the savage code of morals, and have in many cases sunk below it.

A deficient morality is the great blot of modern civilization, and the greatest hindrance to true progress.

During the last century, and especially in the last thirty years, our intellectual and material advancement has been too quickly achieved for us to reap the full benefit of it. Our mastery over the forces of nature has led to a rapid growth of population, and a vast accumulation of wealth; but these have brought with them such an amount of poverty and crime, and have fostered the growth of so much sordid feeling and so many fierce passions, that it may well be questioned, whether the mental and moral status of our population has not on the average been lowered, and whether the evil has not overbalanced the good. Compared with our wondrous progress in physical science and its practical applications, our system of government, of administering justice, of national education, and our whole social and moral organization, remain in a state of barbarism. And if we continue to devote our chief energies to the utilizing of our knowledge of the laws of nature with the view of still further extending our commerce and our wealth, the evils which necessarily accompany these, when too eagerly pursued, may increase to such gigantic dimensions as to be beyond our power to alleviate.

We should now clearly recognize the fact, that the wealth and knowledge and culture of the few do not constitute civilization, and do not of themselves advance us toward the "perfect social state." Our vast manufacturing system, our gigantic commerce, our crowded towns and cities, support and continually renew a mass of human misery and crime absolutely greater than has ever existed before. They create and maintain in life-long labor an ever-increasing army, whose lot is the more hard to bear, by contrast with the pleasures, the comforts, and the luxury which they see everywhere around them, but which they can never hope to enjoy; and who, in this respect, are worse off than the savage in the midst of his tribe.

This is not a result to boast of, or to be satisfied with; and, until there is a more general recognition of this failure of our civilization—resulting mainly from our neglect to train and develop more thoroughly the sympathetic feelings and moral faculties of our nature, and to allow them a larger share of influence in our legislation, our commerce, and our whole social organization—we shall never, as regards the whole community, attain to any real or important superiority over the better class of savages.

This is the lesson I have been taught by my observations of uncivilized man. I now bid my readers—Farewell!

GARRICK.

It was in Richard, Lear, and Hamlet, that Garrick won his greatest Shakespearian triumphs. His low stature did not serve him well in Macbeth; and Quin dared to laugh at his Othello. But when he played Hamlet, the town applauded to the echo. Can we ever forget honest Mr. Partridge's criticism, when Tom Jones laughed at him for being afraid of the Ghost? "And yet," he says, "if I was frightened, I was not the only person."

"Why, who," asks Jones, "dost thou take to be so great a coward here besides thyself?"

"Nay, you may call me coward if you will, but if that little man there upon the stage is not frightened, I never saw a man frightened in my life!"

And when told the "little man" was Garrick, and the best living actor, Mr. Partridge answers indignantly:

"He the best player! Why, I could act as well as he myself. I am sure, if I had seen a ghost, I should have looked in the very same manner, and done just as he did. And then, to be sure, in that scene, as you called it, between him and his mother, where you told me he acted so fine, why, Lord help me! any man, that is, any good man, that had such a mother, would have done exactly the same. . . . The king, for my money; he speaks all his words so distinctly, half as loud again as the other."

Garrick's Hamlet wore a black court suit, (those were the times of George II. and George III.), a bag wig, a cravat with streaming ends, silver shoe-buckles, and lace ruffles at his wrists—doubtless a studied and elegant costume; but it contrasts sharply with our usage, and the bag wig can hardly have added to its charms.

Garrick was an actor to the core. He used to say that he would give a hundred pounds if he could utter the single exclamation "Oh!" with the miraculous effectiveness of Whitefield. Yet he could almost have rivalled the elder Matthews in his wonderful powers of mimicry. When he played Bayes, in the Duke of Buckingham's "Rehearsal," there was hardly a living actor whom he could not take off to the life. It was said of John Kemble that he laid off all signs of his profession with the player's dress; but Garrick mimicked in the green-room, at home, and on the street. This rare power, the vivacity which came from his French blood, and his exceeding cleverness, gave him powers of charming which few men have possessed. Pitt wrote him complimentary verses, Lyttelton praised him in his "Dialogues of the Dead." He belonged to the Literary Club, which numbered Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds among its members; and Goldsmith and he bantered each other in brilliant epigrams, in which the actor was no whit overshadowed by the poet. Goldsmith replied by an epitaph.

Before he was fifty, Garrick spent a year and a half on the Continent. In Paris, at a little party, he met Mademoiselle Clairon, then the queen of French tragedy. Both consented to divert the company, and Clairon began by reciting from Phèdre and Zaire, and some other of the parts her genius had vivified. Garrick followed, and, as many of the guests did not understand English, his display to them was nearly all in pantomime. They shared with him the reverent horror of Hamlet at the sight of his father's ghost; they shuddered with his Macbeth at the air-drawn dagger; and a moment afterward they roared with laughter at his grotesque imitation of a pastry-cook's boy who had upset his tray of cakes in the gutter. But when he showed

them the grief-stricken Lear bearing in the dead Cordelia, every heart was stirred to its depths, and the impulsive Clairon, in a transport of admiration, caught him in her arms and kissed him.

Garrick modelled the action of his distraught Lear on the grief of an old man whose only child leaped from his arms out of an open window, and was dashed to pieces under his eyes. The wretched parent went mad, and was confined under a keeper in his own house, where the actor frequently visited him to study his madness. Grimm said truly, "Garrick's studio is the street."

Garrick had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds, a large fortune in his time, when, during the early months of the American Revolution, he retired from the stage to lead the life of an opulent private gentleman. At his final performance of his favorite character of Lear, Miss Younge was Cordelia. As the curtain fell, he led her silently to the green-room. There he said, feelingly, "Well, Bess, this is the last time I shall ever be your father." "Then give me a father's blessing," she exclaimed, throwing herself on her knees before him. Extending his hands over her head, he said, with great emotion, "God bless you, my child;" then looking at the actors who had gathered around, he added brokenly, "God bless you all; God bless you forever."

In his luxurious villa at Hampton, he spent his last years in the society of his devoted wife. She had been Eva Maria Violette, renowned as one of the most graceful dancers in all Europe. She was the reputed daughter of the Earl of Burlington—and this belief was strengthened by the Earl's magnificent present of a casket of jewels and six thousand pounds on the day of her marriage. She outlived her husband, and remained constant to his memory until her own death, forty-three years later.

Garrick died at sixty-three, and was followed to his grave by a long train of men and women, eminent in the drama, literature, politics, and society. He was buried with great pomp beneath the monument of Shakespeare. "I paid a melancholy visit to his coffin yesterday," writes Hannah More, "where I found room for meditation till the mind burst with thinking. His new house is not so pleasant as Hampton, nor so splendid as the Adelphi, but it is commodious enough for all the wants of its inhabitant. Besides, it is so quite that he will never be disturbed till the resurrection morning, and never till then will a sweeter voice than his own be heard. May he then find mercy."—*Atlantic Monthly*.

CLIMBING THE ALPS.

Of late years, it has been the fashion to sneer at those who climb Alpine heights for other than scientific purposes. They are told, and by the best authorities, that it is wrong, even criminal, to risk their lives and their hired guides in such aimless danger. There are two sides to this, as to all questions. Any one who has once enjoyed the indescribable delight of a difficult ice-climb, laughs at such utilitarian views; the excitement and bodily benefit are sufficient to justify and repay all his toil. As for the peril, it hardly exists for the mountaineer of steady head, unflinching nerve, and average powers of endurance. There are dangers, of course; but experience and judgment will infinitely lessen the chance of their occurring. Take crevasses—the very name savors of untold horrors to the inexperienced; but I see no more necessity for stepping into a yawning fissure in a glacier, than for walking into a hatchway. An open crevasse is easily leaped at some convenient place where the walls approach; when bridged over with snow the rope gives ample security. The danger from avalanches is equally slight; they fall at certain hours, obeying the sun, and leave plain tracks to mark their route, which can be avoided. Other perils are more imaginary than real; because a ledge is narrow there is no occasion for dropping off it; and a tumble down stairs is about as easy as down a rocky couloir. Of the thousands of ascents made by the practised climbers of the Alpine Club, only one has been fatal, and that for the cause stated a few pages back, the admission of a man who was not equal to the work. The exception only proves, that in mountaineering, as in everything else, the novice must serve an apprenticeship, and can not be reckoned a first-class cragsman till he can follow the boldest guide anywhere without assistance.

An amusing examination might be made of the current fallacies respecting Alpine regions. Year by year these fables are being exposed. The wonderful "reverberations" that beat back De Saussure and his seventeen guides from the cap of Mount Blanc, are now only remembered as a by-word. I have been on the highest summits, and never suffered from the tenacity of the atmosphere; my ears never felt like popping; my nose didn't bleed; my finger-nails were much as usual; and my voice unchanged, so far as I could tell. Neither have I met with any who have known these sensations; and if there are such, they are unfit for climbing. My own experience has been, that the cool thin air of the higher passes is more bracing than the warm air of the plains; and, the times of exertion being equal, I have invariably felt less fatigue above the snow-line than below it. Even the terms "snow-line" and "limit of perpetual snow" give a false impression, for the snow is not perpetual, but melts as briskly in the summer sunshine as in our March thaws. Above the so-called line, more snow falls during the winter than can be melted by the heat of summer; and it is fearfully hot sometimes, in the joint glare of the sun and snow. Vegetation does not cease at the snow-line. I have found a profusion of bloom crouching in rock nooks twelve thousand feet above sea level, and lichens cling to the Matterhorn's cliffs.

In conclusion I hereby enter a plea for summer snow. I know no better means of developing a young man's nerve and endurance than mountain climbing. The Alpine Club is made up of the best blood of England, and I see no reason why American blood need not assert its blueness, in the Alps as elsewhere. Two or three of our countrymen are already working members of the Club. Switzerland is only a fortnight distant, and a

summer can easily be spent among its peaks, after a season or two of training on the crags of New Hampshire.—*Putnam's Magazine*.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Griffin, Texas, August 14, 1868, and of which Brevet Colonel S. B. Hayman, lieutenant-colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, was president, was arraigned and tried Second Lieutenant D. C. McIntyre, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, on the charge 1st, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" 2d, "Breach of trust, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications under these charges allege that the said Second Lieutenant D. C. McIntyre, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, received from one Mrs. Annie Hammersley, for the purpose of cashing and returning the money to her, a check for the sum of \$87 46, and has refused to return to her the check or the money for the same, except on conditions that she would receive him in her bed-room when in dishabille and at an unusual and improper hour of the night. The accused was found guilty on all the charges and specifications and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States." The President has approved the sentence, and Second Lieutenant McIntyre has been dismissed accordingly.

SECOND Lieutenant Rufus Somerby, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was tried by Court-martial at Fort Whipple, A. T., March 5th, on a charge of drunkenness, of which he was found guilty, and sentenced, "To be suspended from rank for six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General of the Department." In reviewing the proceedings in this case, the General Commanding says: The necessities of the service are such that no officer who has health, common sense, and a proper sense of propriety, can be spared, and it is not just that he should receive his pay and render no service therefor. The sentence is deemed inadequate to the offence, and is not approved. Lieutenant Somerby, it is believed, can render good service to the Government, and, at the same time, not be an example of inebriety to his men. Lieutenant Somerby is released from arrest and restored to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in the case of August C. Ewert, late second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Colored Artillery, (heavy), sentenced by a General Court-martial "to be dismissed the service," as promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 14, headquarters Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky, April 11, 1865, the disability imposed by the sentence has been removed.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Halleck, Nevada, May 3d. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General J. I. Gregg, colonel Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Captain S. P. Smith, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Captain T. Connelly, Ninth U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. W. Starr, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major John H. Mahken, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Second Lieutenant C. P. Eagan, Ninth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A MILITARY Commission is appointed to meet at the post of Jackson, June 1st. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, lieutenant-colonel Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General E. Swift, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fletcher, Jr., captain Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Major D. M. Vance, captain Sixteenth Infantry; Captain H. A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Wheaton, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton Hale, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain Stephen K. Mahon, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry. Brevet Major C. R. Layton, captain Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Crittenden, A. T., May 5th. Detail for the Court: Major Charles E. Norris, First U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major Patrick Collins, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; Captain S. G. Whipple, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; Captain Harrison Moulton, First U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John F. Lewis, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant W. McK. Owen, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major C. H. Veil, first lieutenant First U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was convened at Baton Rouge, La., May 17th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Mulligan, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Barnard, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Samuel S. Culbertson, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain Mark Walker, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Harold, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Oliver Wetmore, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Campbell Fortune, Nineteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE new German expedition toward the North Pole is arranged for this year on a scale which promises much more important results than the first attempt, last year. The steamer *Bienenkorb* (Beehive) left Bremen in February for the seal-fishery, with a crew of fifty-five men, and a naturalist, Dr. Dorst, on board. After securing a good cargo in the neighborhood of Jan Mayen's Land, her owner, Herr Rosenthal, of Bremerhafen, has directed that she cruise along the eastern coast of Greenland to as high a latitude as possible, and communicate with the exploring expedition. The latter, consisting of the steamer *Germania*, 120 tons, and the yacht *Greenland*, 80 tons, will sail about the 1st of June. It is expected that the former vessel will return in October, and the latter, if necessary to carry out the object of the expedition, will remain next winter in the arctic ice.

BREVET Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, first lieutenant U. S. A., is announced as aide-de-camp to Major-General Al Meade, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic.

AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY.

149 BROADWAY.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, President.
ROBERT M. STRATTON, Vice-President.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary,
JOHN N. WHITING, Counsel,
PARKS PACKLER, Consulting Actuary,
FOSTER & THOMPSON, Solicitors,
CHARLES McMICHAEL, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, President.
ROBERT M. STRATTON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, of Willets & Co.
CLARENCE S. BROWN, of Brown Bros. & Co.
JONATHAN THORNE, of Thorne, Watson & Co.
JOHN N. WHITING, Attorney and Counselor.
ROBERT SCHELL, of Robert Schell & Co.
J. O. SEYMOUR, of J. Seymour & Co.
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, No. 23 West Twenty-fourth St.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
J. WILSON STRATTON, Treasurer of the Novelty Iron Works.
JOSEPH M. COOPER, of Cooper, Fellows & Co.
R. L. SOK KENNEDY, Vice-President of the Bank of Commerce.
MINOT C. MORGAN, Banker.
JOHN CASWELL, of John Caswell & Co.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Pres't National Bank of the Commonwealth.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, No. 217 Broadway.
CHARLES J. SHEPARD, No. 242 Water St.
Dwight Townsend, No. 63 Wall St.
PHILIP W. ENGS, of P. W. Enge & Sons.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Bros. & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Merchant.
ELIJAH T. BROWN, of Elijah T. Brown & Co.
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES IN DIVIDENDS AND MODES OF INSURANCE.

No Extra Charge for Army and Navy Officers.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

All kinds of Non-Forefeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued; also Temporary Insurance and Deferred Annuity, Joint Life and Loan Redemption Policies and Annuities.

Policies Incontestable; Liberal Modes of Payment of Premiums; Low yet Safe Rates of Insurance; Liberty to Travel; Thirty Days' Grace on Renewals; Prompt Payment of Losses; Economy in Expenses; Loans on Policies; Annual Dividends on Contribution Plan; No extra Charge for Policy, Stamp or Medical Examination.

No Extra Charge for Captains and Officers of first-class Steamships and Sailing Vessels. No Extra Charge for Railroad conductors.

ANY Second Lieutenant of Artillery, wishing to exchange with a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, (July 28, 1869), waiting orders, will please address "Waiting Orders," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST Lieutenant of Infantry serving in a pleasant little city in the West, would like to transfer with a First Lieutenant of Cavalry serving somewhere against the Indians. Address Breech-Loader, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201 New York City.

"OUR Admiral's Flag Abroad," is the title of a handsome volume just published by G. P. Putnam & Co., in which the Secretary of Admiral Farragut, James Eglinton Montgomery, A. M., has recorded the particulars of the cruise of the Admiral in the flag-ship *Franklin*, during the seventeen months from June, 1867, to November, 1868. The details of this remarkable cruise were extensively reported at the time, but we are glad to see them presented again in so excellent a shape for preservation. This visit of the ranking officer of our Navy to Europe was made the occasion for the most marked expression, of that new estimate of our national position on the part of European powers, which was the legitimate result of the successful issue of the war of the rebellion. It was of historical as well as of immediate importance, and it is proper that its record should be preserved, not only in official reports, but in the more accessible form of such an informal narrative as this. It would be easy to criticize this narrative, but it is at least what it claims to be, a journal of the principal events of the Admiral's cruise. To those who participated in that cruise, it furnishes a souvenir of the most agreeable episodes in their official history, and to the general public it offers an introduction to European circles such as ordinary travellers never enter, as well as an insight into the daily routine of life on board our naval vessels. In the opening chapters of his narrative, Mr. Montgomery exhibits alarming indications of a disposition to indulge in philosophical reflections, but once fairly embarked upon his cruise he becomes absorbed in its incidents, and judiciously confines himself to their narration. In the course of the volume Captain Le Roy, fleet captain and chief of staff, comes in for a handsome notice as "the acknowledged Chesterfield of the Squadron," and a record is made of the appreciation in which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is held on board the flag-ship, where the copies received "were clutched and faithfully engaged to at least twenty anxious applicants apiece." The volume is handsomely printed on tinted paper, and illustrated with twenty large wood cuts, as many vignettes, and an excellent photograph of the Admiral, accompanied with a fac-simile autograph.

THE French soldiers, acting in small parties, have been instructed to make a temporary rampart with their knapsacks, over which they throw their brown-colored blankets. Behind this shelter they can crouch, either using it for the purpose of hiding them entirely from the enemy or for protection.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer retype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

WHEN Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who is here among us, writes home that life in America is likely to be made intolerable for an Englishman, after the utterance of Mr. SUMNER's speech, it is not to be wondered at that English journals labor under the delusion that we are in the same state of agitation over the *Alabama* business that they are. Even the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which is usually cool, as becomes a professional journal, loses its temper, and finally works itself up to a great heat, over an innocent little paragraph we wrote, a few weeks ago, about the English Volunteer review. The review was anything but a success; the officers unskilful, the men bungling; and so we said, adding that the latter were probably more adept in handling a yard-stick than a musket. Probably if Mr. SUMNER had not made his speech, our English contemporary would merely have smiled at the pleasantness of the paragraph. But now it sees in it the "result of the natural biliousness of the *genus* (sic) *loci* somewhat aggravated just at present," and it considers the reference to the "yard-stick" especially offensive. "The selection of such topics for notice," it declares, "is a sign of the times over the water." And it goes on to say "there is a deep-rooted rancor which induces people to rejoice in our little troubles—to vilipend our nation, and even the race from which all the Americans who have done anything for the United States have sprung—to spy out defects and weak places, and to indulge in sneers and offensive innuendo. In the same journal there is an exultant article over the predicted failure of our fleet, founded on some remarks in an English journal on the weakness of our armor-plating against the new 9-inch and 10-inch guns. But it may be fairly doubted if any Power has, on its sea defences, any ordnance equal in penetrating power to the large Woolwich rifled ordnance. In other words, the British fleet could, at present, give more than it could get."

Now, the "exultant article" about English armor-plating was simply a summary of the statements of an English naval paper, followed by a criticism upon the present state of our own iron-clads, and the declaration that unless something was done to prevent their decay we should be in as bad a condition as England. It is plain that the *Gazette*, in its agitation, did not read the JOURNAL with its usual care.

We quoted last week, without comment, the bellicose words of the *Broad Arrow*, the young and vigorous rival of the *Gazette*,—"if it must be we will fight them, and to a certainty we shall thrash them"—because they seemed to us very funny. But now comes the older and staid *Gazette*, with talk just about as ridiculous.

Will our English military contemporaries believe us when we say that there is no excitement whatever about the *Alabama* claims in the United States? They will search in vain to find a single hot word about them in these columns; and, indeed, they have been discussed quietly and calmly in all the leading papers in the country. We may have very decided opinions as to our legal rights, and as to the insufficiency of the late rejected treaty, but we do not wish or threaten war. What excitement there is, is confined to England, and the threats of war are to be found in the English papers. It is true that the New York *Herald*—

which the *Gazette* calls "the outrageous rag which has the largest circulation in the largest city in the Union"—has declared immediate war, but that is only its amusing way of treating the subject. The wearer of the cap and bells is privileged in his speech.

Let us, then, express the hope that the English Volunteers may long flourish, and never again give occasion for our criticism. They must not forget that experience comes with practice, and that it is not their fault if they have not had the opportunity for military training which circumstances have given our young men both North and South—we say both North and South, for no American is likely to have his dreams disturbed by the terrible threats of the London *Times* as to the intrigues they will undertake south of Mason and Dixon's line, in case of war.

We can assure our English contemporaries that no one here thinks of war with England; not because we have any concern as to its results, but because we are contented with the situation as it is; we have no need to hasten the consequences which will follow from England's folly. REVERDY JOHNSON's misrepresentation of the American feeling has led Englishmen into a great misunderstanding of our true position, and it is in this misunderstanding that we find the only indication of a state of things which is likely to result in war. Underlying the present English excitement is a feeling that they have too evidently, and to no purpose, manifested their anxiety to establish and maintain good relations with the nation which they recognize as the legitimate successor to England's position and power. If Great Britain cannot prevent our becoming the Greater Britain, she seeks at least to link her interests with ours, and thus have her own greatness perpetuated in ours. Englishmen have been misled by Mr. JOHNSON as to American feeling, and have overlooked the great fact that our interests in this direction are not identical with theirs, and that we are not disposed to yield anything for the mere purpose of maintaining good relations with them. The consciousness of this fact, to which Mr. SUMNER's speech has so rudely awakened them, is the cause of their present irritation.

THE second anniversary of the pious and patriotic custom of strewing May flowers upon the graves of the soldiers who died for the Union, is at hand. We speak of it as a "custom"—and such it has already come to be, so universal has been the adoption of this touching and affecting tribute to valor and patriotism. "Decoration Day" ought to be as famous in our annals as Independence Day; and the question we have now to press is this—shall not this 30th day of May be made a national holiday? We have a national day of celebration of the War of Independence—what day have we to typify and perpetuate in memory the War of Preservation? Surely one day in the year—one day of its own—should be devoted to this purpose. But let it not be, during our generation, at least, a day fraught with mortifying memories and the bitterness of defeat to one half of our people, while to the other it symbolizes triumph. Better, for the present, instead of celebrating a crowning victory like that at and around Petersburg, or the day of LEE's surrender, to make a national holiday of this beautiful occasion of honoring the dead.

They, after all, are the true heroes; theirs it was to suffer—ours to enjoy the fruit of their sufferings; they fell under the folds of the flag which we now so proudly fling unchallenged to the breeze from Maine to Mexico. Our fathers honored the day when the living signed a declaration of independence with the pen; let us rather honor some day set apart to the memory of the dead, whose names are written in their blood. And for such a purpose we must consecrate the anniversary of no single victory, of no single surrender of the enemy—now enemy no longer but part of ourselves. We must make a new day, sacred to the memories of all the dead, and so devoted to them that we shall have no reason to be diverted in thought to the laurels won by the living.

Such a day, it seems to us, should this 30th of May become—a national, sacred holiday, not to be commemorated by the senseless popping of Chinese crackers and the whizzing of fireworks, but

mainly by this floral tribute to the graves of the heroes. Cold, indeed, must that man be, who cannot appreciate the exceeding beauty and significance of such a commemoration. The fairest flowers are not too lovely for the resting-places of the brave, the rarest are not too costly to decorate their tombs; yet as the spirit is all, and that which the giver gives from himself is more precious than his offering, so some sister's handful of violets, some mother's simple nosegay for her darling lad, gathered wild-flowers, spent not more with the dews of heaven than with the tears from eyes that never cease to weep afresh at the memory of the past, will be an offering more touching than the most gorgeous array of flowers dressed by the horticulturist's hand. The flowers we bring, as they spring in living fragrance and beauty from the dead soil of nature, will serve, too, to remind these weeping ones that "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living;" that, as we gather around the graves of our departed heroes, they, too, may join with us in the revival of these sacred recollections which have united us forever.

MR. JOSEPH WHITWORTH, the English inventor, announces that the mode of proof lately adopted for his guns consists in preventing the shot from moving when the powder is ignited, the gases generated by the explosion escaping only through the touch-hole. About one-sixth of the regular powder charge fired in this way gives the same strain to the gun as a full charge fired in the ordinary manner. To prevent the movement of the shot, a screw is cut on the periphery of the gun at the muzzle, and on it is fitted a screwed cap having a solid end. The gun is loaded with a cartridge of the ordinary length, but containing one-sixth of the regular charge, and supported by tin discs in the centre of the bore; a flat fronted shot, with tight wads to prevent any escape of gas, and a round steel bar reaching from the shot to the end of the bore, are then introduced, and the cap, with the solid end screwed on the gun, is then fired, and any enlargement of the bore noted. If there be no enlargement, the powder charges may be gradually increased, until a slight enlargement has been produced. The real strength of each gun is thus positively ascertained, and this strength Mr. WHITWORTH would have recorded and stamped upon each gun, as this would give confidence to the gunners, and would act as a check on those engaged in the manufacture. The enormous cost at present incurred in proving guns would be saved.

VICTOR HUGO has written a complimentary letter to General CLUSERET, who will be remembered as a very radical Frenchman, and one of the foreigners on General FREMONT's staff during the war. He afterward established a "red hot" paper in New York, but his democracy was so "advanced" that he found few supporters, and went back to France in disgust. He was mixed up with the Fenians, and had a price set upon his head. Afterward he was suspected of complicity in GARIBALDI's last movement against Rome. He is a man of ability, but at odds with the world.

THE present status, as well as the future prospects, of the Panama Ship Canal treaty, is a matter of much doubt. Our Senatorial action has been that of a postponement, with chances of substantial modification or final rejection. The Colombian Congress has left matters still more uncertain. At first the Senate Foreign Committee reported, after full discussion, against the Cushing Treaty. Next, the Senate itself defeated it by a vote of 16 to 8, partly on the ground, as we have understood from good authority, that the governmental income from the Panama Railroad might be reduced to nothing by this rival enterprise of a canal; partly that the United States could, by the terms of the treaty, interpret all doubtful points to suit itself; and partly that the share and the certainty of profits were not so great as could be obtained under a contract with some other Power. However, the Colombian House of Representatives not only sustained the Cushing Treaty, but also passed a resolution requesting the Colombia Senate to reconsider its adverse action. We are not disposed, therefore, despite the reluctance of both Senates to confirm this treaty, to give up hopes of

its final ratification. By the terms of the protocol, it may be ratified any time before next year, and should our Senate consider it favorably next winter, there is little doubt that the Colombian Senate would follow its example.

THE Bolivian General MONTARA is about, we are assured, to march against Peru, in a sort of private warfare. It is even claimed he has an army 20,000 strong under his command. "What private wrongs he has we know not," and certainly the public relations of the two countries have been hitherto pleasant enough. But, if the news be true, it will cause commotion enough in Callao. MONTARA is an able and audacious soldier, the successful antagonist of PRADO, and an ambitious chieftain. Peru will need to hurry up her monitors, to help defend her harbors against this unexpected adversary.

AN association of the graduates of the Military Academy was organized in this city at a meeting held at the New York City College on Monday, May 24. Sixteen graduates in all were present, among whom were the following officers of the Army: Brevet Major-Generals Thos. J. Leslie, U. S. Army; Robert Anderson, U. S. Army; Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. Army; Z. B. Tower, U. S. Army; A. P. Webb, U. S. Army; Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-Generals Thos. G. Pitcher and Henry Price, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, U. S. A.; Capt. A. M. Miller, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, U. S. Army. The following graduates now in civil life were also present: Dr. Horace Webster, president of the College of New York City; Van Buren; Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; J. Smith Brice, Egbert Viele. President Webster of the City College was in the chair, and Brevet Major-Gen. Webb was Secretary. Brigadier-General Robert Anderson stated that the object of the Association was to promote social and fraternal intercourse, and a resolution to that effect was passed. A committee of thirteen was appointed to draft a constitution, and a unanimous wish was expressed that Brigadier-General Thayer should be chosen President of the Association when an election should take place. Propositions were made to keep as days for social meetings the 22d of February, Washington's birthday; 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam; 16th of March, the date of the adoption of the United States Constitution; and 17th of June, that of the battle of Bunker Hill. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

AT a meeting of officers who had served in the Second Army Corps, held in New York City on the 22d of February last, and of which J. T. Owen, late brigadier-general of Volunteers, was chairman, a preliminary organization of an association of the officers of that corps was effected. It was voted to hold the first meeting of the Association in the City of New York, on the 5th day of July next. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report to that meeting a plan for the permanent organization of the association: Major-General F. C. Barlow, Colonel Clinton D. McDougall, Brigadier-General S. S. Carroll, Brigadier-General J. T. Owen, Colonel George N. Macy, Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Downie, Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, Colonel Henry Baxter, Major Church Howe, Colonel T. G. Moorehead. This meeting is called at the time and place of the proposed reunion of the Army of the Potomac. It is hoped and earnestly requested that every officer who shared the fortunes of the Second Corps will make unusual efforts to be present.

THE New York *Herald* contains the following advertisement:

G. St. Ledger Grenfell, a prisoner on the Dry Tortugas, who escaped on the night of March 7, 1868. Any one who can give information whether he is alive or perished in his attempt to escape, will address F. F. Marbury, counsellor-at-law, 61 Wall street.

The inquirer is, we believe, the wife of Grenfell, who wishes to obtain the necessary proof of her husband's death and her own release from the bonds of matrimony, which in her case have been bonds indeed. The New Orleans *Times* glorifies Grenfell, as an officer who had served with distinction in the British army, and had been promoted for gallant conduct in the field, in one of the battles of the Crimea. It adds:

He early attached his fortunes to those of the Confederacy, and soon became noted for his courage and audacity. It was this wild love of adventure which probably implicated him in a supposed wild-goose plot to burn Chicago, and secured his conviction to Dry Tortugas for life, where it was the fortune of the writer to see him, three years ago. One of the handsomest men of the day, of tall, commanding presence and dignified bearing, the coarse prison dress and chains upon his ankles could not hide the innate dignity which constantly stood out in marked contrast to the character of the

officers of the negro regiment which had him in charge. Moving about the fort with a broom and bucket on his arm, under the supervision of a negro guard, who treated him with about as much courtesy as is extended to an ordinary cur, subjected to the most menial offices, such as cleaning the negro barracks, it is no wonder that four years of such dastardly cruelty drove him to risk the ocean in an open boat on the night of the most terrible storm ever known, rather than have his life ebb out by the slow torture he was undergoing.

What is said about the treatment of Grenfell, while a prisoner at Fort Jefferson, is absurd. Like all the prisoners, he was well treated; but to a man of his rest, less disposition the prospect of imprisonment for life in that little island, with the necessity of doing honest labor, was not a very delightful one, and he preferred to risk his life to enduring it. One of the soldiers of the Fort, in an article in the February "Galaxy," gives an account of his escape. He says:

Failing in many attempts to influence the executive through external and foreign pressure, the colonel determined to achieve freedom for himself or perish in the attempt. He must have succeeded in bribing or seducing from his allegiance one of the soldiers of the garrison. It was on the occasion of the latter being posted over the boats that the escape was made. With him were associated the irrepressible Adair of the Cuban expedition and two general prisoners, one of the latter a man of notoriously desperate character. The soldier deserted his post with his arms and equipments and cast his lot with the daring Englishman. The night on which they trusted to the mercy of the waves in a frail open boat was wild and stormy almost without precedent. To risk one's life on such a night seemed insanity and we all conjectured that they must have been swept into eternity before they were three hundred yards from the fort. It seems, however, from Southern newspaper accounts, that Colonel Grenfell did actually reach Cuba, and at last accounts was about to sail for Europe.

The report of his safe arrival at Cuba, however, has not yet been confirmed, though the attorneys of Mrs. Grenfell have made diligent search for the truth.

THE French Emperor held a grand review of cavalry and artillery at Paris, a few weeks ago, in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales, at which the Empress and Prince Imperial, and the Archduke Louis Victor of Austria, were also present. The royal party, attended by Marshals Canrobert and Niel and a brilliant staff, rode along the lines. After the inspection the various regiments retired in close column, then, wheeling round, deployed and executed consecutive charges, the Chasseurs of the Empress leading the way, followed by the Guides. When all the cavalry had charged up to the position occupied by the Emperor, the artillery formed into five lines, which galloped alternately to the front, unlimbered, and fired. After the charges the regiments reoccupied their previous positions, and finally trotted past in close column of squadrons. It was altogether a brilliant scene, but, according to the English papers, the review did not entirely satisfy discriminating critics. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

Comparisons are odious, but we must say that in lustre, polish, and neatness, the famous Cent Gardes—a corps for pure show—could not hold a candle to any regiment of the British Household Cavalry without exposing a good many specks and spots on cuirass, helmet, boots, buckles, and trappings. Their horses were very badly turned out; coats coarse, staring, and woolly; their boots would not have exercised any particular influence on the most excitable of tom cats; and bits and bridles were not all that could be desired. That is a small matter, however. They are a *corps de luxe*. The great defect was the irregularity and confusion produced in the light cavalry regiments by their two charges. Some of the squadrons became mere mobs of capering horsemen, and on more than one occasion dismounted troopers running after fugitive steeds indicated a solution of continuity between the man and his horse for which the ground and the speed gave no adequate explanation. The cuirassiers were very much better. Their pace was good, and their wheel in line after the charge was, in many squadrons, most admirable; but the practice of shouting *Vive l'Empereur* as they pass his Majesty produces a most disordering result on the horses, and must always agitate the lines as they charge. Granting that they went over their 300 metres at a very high speed, it was obvious that the cavalry would have had to endure at least two rounds of artillery and some twenty-five rounds of small arms ere they struck home.

THE London "Mechanics' Magazine," remarking upon the rejection of the treaty for a Darien Canal, by the Congress in session at Bogota, announces that there is an opportunity for English engineers, contractors, and capitalists, to carry out this important undertaking, in which they can have the co-operation of an influential company which has already been formed in New York, and which has funds at its command. We do not believe that the New York company will be so ready to surrender themselves to English direction. The Darien Canal project should be carried out under American auspices, and should be kept within the control of American influence.

THE following-named gentlemen have been appointed a board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point: General David Hunter, U. S. Army; General W. Q. Gresham, Indiana; General John Eaton, Jr., Tennessee; Hon. B. F. Loan, Missouri; Judge C. H. Warren, Mass.; M. B. Anderson, D.D., president of Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., president of Miami University, Ohio.

WASHINGTON AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tribune*, who has been visiting Mount Vernon, writes as follows:

Some of the Northern people now living there say they have lost the romance they once had concerning Washington, for they learn directly from tradition that, as a neighbor, he was unsociable, haughty, very exacting, and quick tempered. Something of this may be true, but he had a worthless set of slaves to deal with, and besides, there were squatters through the woods who trespassed on his timber and fishing grounds, killed most of the deer he tried to keep, and in various ways annoyed him; and it is not likely that they have handed down anything pleasant that he said of them. Something also is due to political feeling, for the Democrats charged him with being an aristocrat. The truth is, he was a man who paid the closest attention to his affairs, nothing that in any way concerned him escaped his attention, and he could ill bear unthrift and improvidence and depredation. Hence, when absent, his minute directions to his overseers. When the war was over, and our independence was gained, he felt that he had worked enough to do at Mount Vernon, without taking upon himself the cares of government, kingly or otherwise, and he says, "to an undebauched mind the task of making improvements on earth are much more delightful than all the vain glory acquired by ravaging it."

The tomb containing the remains of Washington and his wife is on a gentle declivity facing a wooded hill. The road runs by the side of a fence where old pear trees of the native variety stand, as in a hedge. Through an iron-grated door one sees his marble sarcophagus, handsomely ornamented, on the right, while hers, quite plain, is on the left, and this is all. On the outside are the various monuments of the family.

I had yet two or three hours to wait for the boat, the day was chilly and raw, and going to the house I had a colored girl make a wood fire in the library. As the fire brightened and warmed the room, and finally sunk into coals, an outline of the history of this house naturally was presented. A youth not supposed born to great estate was denied the privileges of the schools of the time, but with such learning as he could gather he fitted himself to survey wilderness lands, and found employment from a wealthy and powerful neighbor. He became familiar with backwoods scenes, and with all that pertains to pioneer life, to its poverty, its privations, and diseases, which prepared him for a military occupation, in which, by reason of the quickness of his observation and the soundness of his judgment, his actions have become recorded in history. Meanwhile this Mount Vernon estate had been bequeathed to him, and there is no more interesting paper in his life-history than that of his introduction to a lady on the banks of a river now made doubly classic, and his lingering as the hours went by. Martha Custis had a fortune which would be large in our day, for in money alone she had \$150,000, and hither came the newly-wedded pair to build, to improve, to enjoy, and to love. To so much was added the glory of the new world rising from and around them. Here, at the close of day, over this identical hearthstone, and with his eyes resting on this identical black marble mantel, he meditated on the events of his life, and hither to his side did she softly come, and here their feet have stood together. When Congress considered a proper resting place for Washington's remains, she said that whatever they might conclude upon, she must sleep by his side. No wife better could assert her dignity—none has been better obeyed.

THE CRIMEA AND RUSSIA.

No city cursed by prophetic lips has ever encountered a more appalling destruction than Sebastopol. It is now not only no fortress; it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A miserable and half-beggared population, reduced, perhaps, to a tenth of the old number, still haunts the ruins to talk of the old times, and wonder if the Czar will ever give the word which is to re-establish the fallen greatness of the city. The beautiful Southern coast of the Crimea is still the resort of noble and wealthy Russians; the coast of the Black Sea is receiving every year more and more of the influence of civilization; that great basin has become the scene of a commerce of which no one can foresee the limits; and yet Sebastopol, which but a few years ago was the most famous city of its shores, and possesses natural advantages such as belong to few others, still lies in the ruins of 1856. There has been seemingly no attempt even to encourage the stay of the old population, or to give the place a new chance as a seat of trade. We must, therefore, do the Russians the justice of admitting that they have honorably abided by the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. There remains not a fort, not a dock which can give umbrage to the Porte or its Allies. If it were lawful for a ship of war to float in the waters of the Black Sea, it could find no means of equipment or repair at the place which, fifteen years ago, had one of the finest arsenals in the world. The Russians, we are told, are wonderfully candid and outspoken. They do not pretend to extenuate the loss they have suffered. They are proud of the heroism of their army in holding the town so long under such a storm of shot and shell as was poured upon it, and they count the Crimean campaign as one of the most glorious in their annals. But the reality of the defeat and the important consequences of the Treaty which followed are too present to their minds for them to seek to persuade others of their insignificance.

The destruction of Sebastopol has changed the relations between the Russian Empire and the Porte. In the time of Nicholas it was believed that the next war with Turkey would be a very simple affair. The naval power of the Ottoman had declined, while that of Russia was especially formidable in the Black Sea. The ships, if not numerous, were of great size, and in good condition; and of the resources of Sebastopol it is enough to say that they astonished even those, both English and French, who had formed the highest opinion of the strength of Russia. The colossal scale and completeness

of the works, the immense stores of guns and material of war, are too well known to be recapitulated. There would have been little doubt as to the result of a war between the Czar and the Sultan, if the Sultan had been left to his own resources. Former Russian campaigns against the Turk had been comparatively difficult from the necessity of a regular advance by land; but had Turkey been opposed to Russia after the creation and completion of Sebastopol, the case would have been very different. One or two such victories as that of Sinope would have given the command of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus entirely to Russia. The Turkish Empire would have been cut in two, the soldiers furnished by the Asiatic provinces would have been confined to their own side of the strait, Constantinople itself would have lain open to a naval expedition, and the European provinces might have been revolutionized and conquered with comparative ease. This was, beyond a doubt, the forecast of the late Czar. He had no idea that the Western nations would ever send troops to Turkish soil. He had rather reason to think they would some day turn their forces against each other. In that event Sebastopol would have become the base of operations against Constantinople; and Turkey without an ally to support or encourage her, would have fallen before the long-prepared attack.

These probabilities are the measure of the sacrifice Russia has made in the destruction of Sebastopol; they indicate the immense and solid advantages acquired by the Crimean War, and they also enable us to do credit to the good faith with which Russia has submitted to be bound by the stipulations of the treaty. Of the future it is difficult to speak. A railway to Sebastopol would no doubt develop the capabilities of the place as a seaport for Southern Russia, and it may be that the present desolation will be succeeded by a period of peaceful prosperity, in which a harmless Sebastopol will be visited by the unwelcome squadrons of trade. In the meantime the town and district remain as they were on the morrow of the war, except that time and neglect are destroying even what war has spared. In this desolation we too have objects which should receive attention. Not only all the British graves in the Crimea, sacred to hundreds of English families, but the national reputation is concerned in their decent preservation. The visitors to the Crimea may at present be few, but each one who sets foot there, witnesses, it seems, a spectacle which Englishmen can only regret. We need not repeat the remarks made upon this subject in our letters; suffice it to say, that there has been gross negligence or worse, and that any reasonable sum for the maintenance of these national monuments ought not to be grudged. The expense would be very small if, as has been suggested, the whole were brought together and placed under the care of a proper guardian.—*London Times*.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

In an article in "The Galaxy" magazine, General McClellan says:

At the present period, when the impression so generally prevails that another war between France and Prussia cannot be very long deferred, it may be interesting to contrast the relative situations of the two powers in 1806 and 1869. The brief allusions just made to the campaign of Jena, with the additional facts that the Grand Army was then in all respects far superior to that of the Prussians, and that the Prussian territory had no real frontiers and was destitute of continuity, sufficiently explain the state of affairs in 1806. In 1869, the population of Prussia and its close allies is but 7,500,000 less than that of France, while, if Bavaria, Württemberg and Hesse Darmstadt be counted, it is only about 500,000 less. The army under the control of Prussia is perhaps quite as strong in point of numbers as that of France, and is organized under a system which has produced admirable results in a recent campaign. Both armies count in their ranks officers and men who have recently served in actual war. The territory of Prussia is now compact, and she possesses, in most directions, well defined and defensible frontiers. The fortresses of Rastadt, Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, to a great extent control the valley of the Rhine, and enable her to operate at will on either bank; while, in addition, the Rhine Provinces afford the immense advantage of a firm position on the west bank, where, under cover of the Fortress of Treves she can safely concentrate a large army in the valley of the Moselle, or under cover of Mayence, in Rhenish Hesse, for the invasion of France by Lorraine and Champagne. On the other hand France owns not a foot of ground on the east bank of the Rhine; and only from Bâle to Lauterbourg has she the Rhine for a frontier. So long as the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium is respected, it would seem clear that Prussia has the advantage of position.

A YOUNG AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

THE German papers have nearly all repeated the story of a youth who promises, as they think, at some time to do honor to the German nation as an African traveller and explorer. A boy seventeen years old, named Krauss, a scholar in a gymnasium in a city of North Germany, happened to read Gerhard Rolf's account of his travels in Bornu, and ever since dreamed night and day about the adventures of such a journey in Africa. News came shortly after that the celebrated African explorer was in Tripolis, and was preparing for a new journey. Krauss hearing this, immediately packed up his light bundle of clothes, and then disappeared suddenly, leaving not the slightest trace. Parents and teachers were naturally sadly perplexed. But Krauss had got a real travelling spirit, made his way as a journeyman workman through Austria on foot, through European Turkey, and reached Constantinople, where he presented himself to the Prussian ambassador as a travelling companion of Rolf's, and his story being believed, received recommendation to various consuls, and was in this manner passed from ship to ship until he reached Tripolis. Rolf was really there as Krauss arrived, and was almost dumfounded at the

boy's stroke of daring; but he could not make the slightest use of his services, and could not think of taking him with him upon his dangerous journey. So he went to the Prussian Consul, and the two were about to pack the would-be explorer back again to Germany, when the celebrated Holland lady, Miss Tinné, who was just about entering upon a journey to Soudan, took him into her service to lead a large and favorite dog which she had, as no Moslem could be got to attend to such business. Thus the young hero made a commencement, and, should the dog die in the hot climate, as it is very likely, Krauss may then become a camel-driver or something else, and at last fit himself for future laurels.

THE DANGERS OF THE PACIFIC ROAD.

A WRITER in the "Atlantic Monthly" thus consoles the timid travellers who fear to trust themselves with their scalps upon the Pacific Railroad:

The Indians are not likely to interfere with Pacific Railroad travel. The fears of travellers on that account are needless. Neither among the Colorado parks and mountains, nor in the valleys of California and Oregon, nor in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, shall we be likely to meet Indians, save as humble, peaceful supplicants for food and tobacco. They may appear on the routes through Idaho and Montana. But greater danger is to be apprehended from the "road agents," or highway robbers. In Nevada and California, and in Idaho, they have occasionally introduced the Mexican banditti style of operating on travellers, rarely killing their victims, and only making sure to get all their money and watches, and whatever treasure the express messenger on the stage may have on hand. The Western country is destined, probably, to go through an era of this sort of crime. The vicious and vagrant population that followed the progress of the railroad in its building, and has been set loose by its completion, and the similar elements turned adrift by the failure of mining enterprises, furnish the needy and desperate characters for the business. Not unlikely they may grow bold enough to stop, and "go through," a railroad train. Short and sharp should be the dealing with this class of marauders. But the chance of becoming their victims is not great enough to excuse any of us for staying at home, when the Pacific Railroad—open—offers to us all such inviting pleasures and such wide-reaching experiences.

THE Commission to examine the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, consisting of Major-General G. K. Warren, J. Bickersdefer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Williamson, and J. S. Clements, have completed their report, and the Commission has been dissolved. From what can be ascertained of the report, they estimate that at the date of their examination, in February last, an expenditure of \$2,800,000 would be required to bring the Central road up to a first-class road and equip it for thorough business with rolling stock, depots, machine shops, engine houses, etc. Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Warren and Bickersdefer, also think an expenditure of \$1,600,000 is required to improve its location. Messrs. Williamson and Clements report that the road has been built upon the location approved by the Government, and is suitable to all the service that will be at present required. Accompanying the report is evidence showing that since the examination by the Commissioners, the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased rolling stock, machinery, iron, etc., to the amount of \$4,500,000, the greater portion of which has already been placed upon, or is now in transit to, the road. The remainder was being delivered from day to day. Upon the Union Pacific road they report that at the time of their examination the sum of \$6,700,000 was necessary to complete and equip the 1,035 miles, according to the first-class standard, since which time the company has been constantly at work completing the road and placing upon it the material necessary fully to equip the same according to the requirements of the Commission and the law. The report states that the haste in which the roads have been constructed has resulted in defects of location and construction which must be remedied to bring the roads to the standard of efficiency required by law. No action has yet been taken by the Executive upon the report.

THE solar eclipse in August first begins on the earth at sunrise in the Pacific ocean, east of Japan, in latitude 23 deg. 53 min. 3 sec. north; longitude 139 deg. 37 min. 4 sec. west of Washington. It becomes total first upon the earth, in Siberia, at sunrise, in latitude 53 deg. 41 min. 9 sec. north; longitude 165 deg. 26 min. 4 sec. west of Washington. The eclipse is total at noon in Alaska, latitude 61 deg. 46 min. 9 sec. north; longitude 68 deg. 4 min. 6 sec. west. The line of the total eclipse now runs southeasterly, grazing the coast near Sitka, thence running north into British America, and entering the United States near the origin of Milk River, longitude 30 deg. west; thence through the south-west corner of Minnesota, and diagonally through Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa; thence through Illinois, just north of Springfield, and crossing the Ohio River near Louisville, Ky.; thence through the south-west corner of West Virginia, and through North Carolina just south of Raleigh, and thence to Newbern, and entering the Atlantic just north of Beaufort, N. C., and ending at sunset in the ocean, in latitude 31 deg. 15 min. 2 sec., and longitude 9 deg. 36 min. 6 sec. east. Along this line described above the eclipse will be total, and at all other places in the United States it will be partial.

AN old soldier of the First Empire has just fallen a victim to the Emperor's generosity. Sabras Parfait, aged seventy-nine, went to pay his taxes, when the collector asked him if he had heard of the extra pension of 250 francs which was to be given to the veterans of Napoleon's wars. The news had such an effect upon poor Sabras Parfait that he let fall a glass of wine he was about to drink, and expired on the spot.

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

A LETTER FROM VICE-ADMIRAL PORTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1869.
DEAR SIR: I am glad to see that you have given a column of your journal to aquatic sports. This will not only add much to the interest your readers will take in your valuable paper, but it will have the effect of inducing persons belonging to the Navy to embark in boating sports, in my opinion the most manly of all amusements.

To say nothing of its great attraction in the way of sport, boating is certainly one of the most useful exercises, developing every muscle of the human frame, and bringing health and vigor to the most puny constitution.

It is useful to get up races abroad between our vessels and those of foreign nations, if only to give us an insight into the speed of their boats and some knowledge of the muscle of the men who row them. It may be necessary to know something of them in time of war, in case we should ever come to blows with the folks across the water.

There is no reason why ships of war should be fitted with dull pulling boats when they can have fast ones, and the only way to find out what our boats are worth is to try them with those of foreign navies.

It would be gratifying, at all times, to hear that our cutters had beaten other men-of-war boats, and I think it well to give a place in your columns to such notices. My great desire at the Naval Academy has been to develop the physique of naval officers. A puny officer can never efficiently lead boarders or repel them.

I have started several boat clubs at the Naval Academy, which I think can compete successfully with any that row on salt or fresh water. They can make their good three miles in twenty minutes, which is fast time. I should like some good boat club to try it with the midshipmen, and then we could tell better how near the latter come to the mark.

One thing is certain, the exercise develops the muscles more than any other, and I should be delighted to see the sport patronized, more particularly in the Navy. I think it desirable, also, that officers of the Navy abroad should procure the best models of boats and send them home. This they would be more apt to do if they became interested in aquatic exercises, when their attention would be more particularly directed to this important matter. Very truly yours,
D. D. PORTER.

To W. C. CHURCH.

Which of our boat clubs wishes to accept the Admiral's challenge to a race with his midshipmen?

THE LONG AND SHORT STROKE.

Is a very interesting communication in the *Fate Courant* of last week, the writer scientifically discusses the theory of rowing, and mathematically demonstrates the comparative effectiveness of the long and short stroke. He says:

But the most difficult problem to be solved is what is the best stroke, the fast or the slow, the long or the short? The Ward brothers, with a stroke of forty-two or three to the minute, beat Harvard rowing forty-six or seven to the minute, and again, Harvard beat Yale, a few days afterward, the latter rowing forty or forty-one to the minute. Why is it that the slow stroke wins at one time and the quick the other? The difference, it seems to us, was, to a great extent, in the men. Those tough, hardy Wards, could row their three miles without slighting a stroke, every time their oars went through the water they made an impression on the boat, yet their stroke was an easy one for them to pull, and was the product of numerous experiments. In short, they had found by trial, that their style of pulling was the easiest for themselves, and, at the same time, the most effective style they could devise. The same thing might be said of the Harvard crew. Their stroke was probably best adapted to their men.

This, undoubtedly, is the proper way of determining the style of pulling best suited to a crew, viz.: by experiment. To be sure, there are many points that can be settled without trial, but the rapidity of motion and the length of stroke, in one or the other direction, can, we are confident, be best determined by repeated trials on some suitable course. If a crew can row one mile quicker and easier at the rate of forty-six, than at forty-two strokes a minute, this certainly goes far to prove that the quicker is the better stroke. A few such experiments, on a three mile course, would be sufficient to settle the point, if the one mile did not. We sum the matter up in this way: That stroke which a crew can "keep up" the longest, and, at the same time, make the most effective, is the best for that crew; and how can this be determined better than by trial.

This may seem reasonable to all but those who have themselves tried to row forty-six strokes to the minute. That it is possible to get an oar in and out of the water in that time, we admit, but that so quick a stroke—with the usual length of oar and outrigger—can be made as effective as a slower one, we must certainly question. From forty to forty-two strokes a minute is as quick as we—with our present information—believe possible, without shirking the work. This varies, of course, with the leverage of the oar inboard, position of rowlock with regard to the thwart, etc., all of which are made to meet the fluctuating ideas of our boat-builders.

Our experience is, that the stroke that can be kept up the longest, is apt to be the least effective, and that the common fault of the oarsman is to row fast before he has learned to row slow. We do not mean to say that we object to a quick stroke, but it must first be a perfect stroke. The great success of the "Paris crew" of St. John's, N. B., is due to their finished stroke, acquired by long service at the oar, rather than to any superior physical condition. Although they out-rowed the Wards easily, they did it with forty strokes or less to the minute.

At beginning, the young oarsman is anxious to increase his speed, without regard to how he does it, and he naturally falls into an imperfectly executed stroke, which he seldom, if ever afterward, corrects. As in the proper fingering of the piano there is a strict style, to be gradually and carefully acquired, which is repaid in the end by a superior execution. The work in the water may be done quickly, but it must be done perfectly, and a second and a half is little time enough to do it in. The proportionate time given the work while the blade is in the water, and that devoted to the recovery, should be much nearer two to one, than is usual. If the stroke is quickened beyond a proper limit, about as much time is taken in the recovery as in the actual stroke.

The power required to propel a six-oared boat at speed, for three miles, is computed by the correspondent of the *Courant* as follows:

Let us compute and see what conclusions we can arrive at mathematically. Suppose—all things being equal in each crew as regards weight of men, speed of boat, etc.—that a force of 734,400 lbs. (a rough estimate from the gymnasium weights) applied to the boat will propel her over a three mile course in 17½ minutes. Now if one crew rows 46 strokes a minute in 17½ minutes, each man would pull about 816 strokes, and the whole six would pull 4,896 strokes, dividing 734,400 lbs. by this we have 150 lbs., the force that each man must apply in every stroke he pulls.

But suppose the other crew pulls 42 strokes a minute. In 17½ minutes each man would pull about 745 strokes, and all six 4,470. Dividing 734,400 by this we have a little over 164 lbs., the force that each man must exert on the boat at every stroke. The conclusion then, is as follows: one crew rowing 46 strokes a minute would row the race in 17½ minutes, each man applying a force of 150 lbs. to his oar; and the other crew would row the same race in the same time, rowing 42 strokes a minute if a force of 164 lbs. is exerted on his oar by each man, at every stroke. Now, is it not reasonable to suppose that a crew composed of men, toughened and hardened by experience in rowing, having the age of men, without the quick movements of boys, would do better with the slower stroke, while a

crew from one of our universities, made up of athletes, quick and active, would be better adapted to the quick stroke?

Would it not be natural to conclude that a crew of young men from our college, could pull the additional four strokes a minute easier than the additional 14 lbs. to a stroke—the difference between 164 and 150? But we claim that the exact number of strokes any given crew ought to pull in a minute, can best be determined, as we said before, by trial. One or two trials are not sufficient. They should be made repeatedly and as accurately as possible.

Although mathematical calculations as to the power required to drive a boat at a certain speed, in a certain time, must be only approximately correct, there are interesting facts proven by theory as well as practice, and an important one is the great waste of power as applied to the oar, particularly by the unskilful oarsman. We think that the estimate of 150 pounds as the force each man applies to each stroke, too high. By experiment with a dynamometer, at Oxford, England, to determine the resistance of an eight-oared shell—which, with crew, coxswain, oars, etc., weighed about 1,700 pounds—it was found that at a speed of three miles in one hour, the dynamometer showed an exerted constant force of 7 pounds. Computing the weight of a six-oar and crew (no coxswain) to be about 1,200 pounds, the comparative resistance would be about 5 pounds—a liberal estimate—at the same speed per hour.

The rule of power applied to speed is, that it increases as the cube of the velocity, and not the square, as computed by some. This would give us about 180 pounds as the constant power required to propel a six-oared shell, with an average crew, at the rate of ten miles an hour, or three miles in eighteen minutes, or 30 pounds to each oar.

Now, as this force is a constant one, and must be exerted in a direction parallel to the boat, and with a lever operating against the oarsman, three to one, we must triple the power as well as add for loss of constant force on the recovery, with fair allowance for other forces contrary to the direction of the boat. This gives us 120 pounds—or nearly that—as the actual power required to be exerted at the handle of the oar, at every stroke of forty to the minute, to produce a constant force of 180 pounds on the boat, or 30 pounds for each oar. This great excess of power, four to one, required at the handle of the oar to produce so small a result or constant force on the headway of the boat, varies, of course, in accordance with the skill of the oarsman, and although the ratio can never be reduced to the actual ratio of the leverage of the oar, three to one, science will do far more toward reducing it than brute strength.

BOATING AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES.

Our correspondent at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, writes us as follows: "Interest in boating was first awakened at the Naval Academy in 1867, by the purchase of a 'champion flag' by the Superintendent, Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter. This flag was to remain in the Academy and to have the names of the members of the winning crew of each year inscribed on its staff. At this time two fine shells were purchased by the midshipmen, but, owing to some difficulty in procuring a suitable boat-house, they could not be used, and the crews, for the past ten years, have been obliged to pull in heavy lapstreak training boats. The first race took place in 1867, between crews selected from the classes of '67 and '68, the crews pulling over a course of two nautical miles. This race was won by '67' in 13 min. 56 sec. The next year the same crew won a victory over the class of '69, beating them by eight seconds—time 13 min. 18 sec. It must be remembered, in examining the time, that nautical miles differ from statute by about 800 feet, and that training boats are not by any means 'shells.' The difficulty with regard to the boat-house having been partially removed, we propose this year to pull over a three-mile course, in shell boats. This race is announced to take place the fourth of June. With regard to the training, the crews are selected by their respective classes, on our return from the annual practice cruise, and, so far as the studies will permit, they go through a regular course of training, pulling, running, dumb-bells, clubs, etc., for the remainder of the year, under the direction of their coxswains. For a month or more before the race, they are obliged in addition to the usual exercise, to diet themselves and use various other methods to remove spare flesh. A short time ago we received an unofficial notice that we should be challenged to pull a race by the Ariel Club of Baltimore. We have been waiting patiently to hear from them, but, as yet, have seen nothing of the challenge. I fear that we shall not have the pleasure of matching ourselves against them this year. If there is any prospect of a race with the Baltimoreans I will inform you, and will also keep you advised of anything of interest in the boating line.—S. C. P."

From the Military Academy a correspondent sends us the following: "Boating at the Military Academy is probably still in its infancy, having been introduced two years ago by the organization, under the patronage of the superintendent, of two clubs in the classes of '68 and '70 respectively. Shortly after, another club was organized in the class of '69, and soon after in that of '71.' There are at present in the house owned by the clubs of the three senior classes, thirteen boats, embracing six and four-oared boats, double and single sculls. The crews are limited, as to time for practice, almost entirely to the interval between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M., and, on that account, can hardly hope ever to attain the high quality which is only developed by severe labor. At present they are working as hard as circumstances will permit, for the usual class regatta, which will occur during the June examinations, probably about June 5th. Each class will be represented in the race, which will probably be for six-oars. I should mention that boating is confined to the three senior classes of the Academy, and that they only will enter the race. Our boats are rather ordinary outriggers, most of them having been purchased from other clubs. Our principal difficulty at present, is lack of time to devote to training, and that is something which probably cannot be remedied, owing to the necessary severity of academic duty.—E. S. C."

NORTH-WESTERN AMATEUR BOATING ASSOCIATION.—This Association, organized October 29, 1868, has, for its object, a friendly union of the votaries of aquatic sports in the north-west, and the more effectual promotion and protection of their rights and interests. It holds its first annual regatta on the second Tuesday of July, at Toledo, Ohio, on which occasion it is expected that most, if not all of the clubs belonging to the Association, will be represented. The following clubs comprise the Association: Milwaukee, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, of Detroit, Mich.; Neptune, of East Saginaw, Mich.; Undine, of Toledo, Ohio; Toledo, of Toledo, Ohio; Excel, of Detroit, Mich.; and the Duncalrn, of Milwaukee, Wis. The senior club is the Milwaukee, having been organized in 1855, and contains on its rolls sixty active members. The Duncalrn is the junior club, organized in July, 1868. The officers of the Association are as follows: President, Geo. R. Wright, of the Milwaukee Club; Vice-President, C. M. Garrison, of the Detroit Club; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Blanchard, of the Milwaukee Club; Commodore, H. E. Bangs, of the Toledo Club; Vice-Commodore, F. E. Hoyt, of the Neptune Club, and Signal Officer, E. H. Norton, of the Undine

Club. According to the rules and regulations of the Association the boats are classed as follows: First class, skeleton lapstreaks and shells. Second class, outriggers. Third class, barges and other boats rowed from the gunwale. The first class allows the second class eighteen seconds per mile. The second class allows the third class eleven seconds per mile. Five seconds an oar per mile allowed by crews unequal in number. The allowance of time in favor of one boat against another, in consequence of a difference in weight or style of build, is a custom that somewhat necessarily forces itself on the management of many of our regattas, from the fact that there are not boats enough of any particular class or number of oars, to make a race; and to get entries they must handicap the boats. But this is so unsatisfactory all around—from the fact that it is impossible to arrive at any correct computation of the difference in speed of one boat compared with another—that as soon as it is practicable, all associations should row their races in first class boats, no restrictions, and make them for four or six-oared crews, according to the average membership of the clubs composing the association. Some of the clubs of the North-western Amateur Association have four-oared and six-oared shells, while the best boats of others are lapstreaks, making it necessary to handicap; though another season we hope to see a series of interesting races given with six and four-oared and two-pair and single scull boats, and all the clubs represented with first class shells.

AQUATICS ON LAKE DUNDÉE.—Lake Dundee, a beautiful little sheet of water, about two miles from Paterson, N. J., is hereafter to have a place in the history of American aquatics. A short time since, several gentlemen of Paterson conceived the idea of organizing a boat club, which at once met with favor, and has resulted in the bona fide existence of the "Dundee Boat Club," numbering some thirty members of Paterson's best male society. The 21st instant was their opening day, on which occasion they gave a reception to their friends, with a bountiful collation, music, etc., and the affair was a pleasant one, notwithstanding the drawbacks of a rainy day. The club has erected a fine boat-house, which contains an eight-oared barge, and will soon be filled with other craft designed for speed and pleasure. The following are the officers of the club: J. F. Boice, coxswain; J. A. Beckwith, lieutenant; R. J. Hopper, secretary; Geo. M. Carter, treasurer.

TYLER AND McKEL.—The indications are that this match will not come off, at least for the present, as McKel expresses an unwillingness to go to Boston to row. He could not wish for a better course, or one where he will have better chances of fair play. Tyler offers to row him on the Charles River course for \$500 a side, and allow \$50 for expenses. Considering the fact that Tyler has nothing particular to gain in rowing a man he has once defeated, and that he desires to go to England to witness the international race, we think if McKel is very desirous of rowing him again, that he had better accept the offer as it stands.

NEW JERSEY BOATING ASSOCIATION.—Several New Jersey boat clubs have formed an association, to be known as the New Jersey Boating Association, which at present comprises four clubs as follows: The Atlantic, of Hoboken; Passaic, of Newark; Hudson, of Jersey City, and Dundee, of Paterson. The officers for the ensuing year are: Commodore, C. Tag, of the Atlantic; First Vice-Commodore, H. L. Tyler, of the Hudson; Second Vice-Commodore, E. B. Vanderveer, of the Passaic; Secretary, S. A. Condit, of the Passaic; Treasurer, J. F. Boice, of the Dundee. The opening day of the Association is July 5th, at Newark, on which occasion there will be a review and a race for sculls, for a \$100 prize, the gift of Commodore Tag.

RECEPTION OF THE VESPER CLUB BY THE NASSAU.—On the evening of the 20th inst., the Nassau Boat Club, of New York, gave a reception to the Vesper Club, of Yonkers, at the Nassau's boat-house, foot of Thirty-fourth street, New York, and extended an invitation to the officers of the other clubs of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. The reunion was a happy one, and the President of the Vespers, Benjamin Mason, Esq., took occasion to make some excellent remarks on the rise and progress of aquatic sport in the country, and its healthy influences morally and physically.

ALOTONE BOAT CLUB OF BROOKLYN.—This fine club has just added to its rowing stock a perfect model in the way of a six-oared outrigger, (called the *Blonde*), built for the club at Newburg during the last winter. This club now numbers about fifty members, and is in a very flourishing condition, the members having exercised freely in gymnastics during the winter, and the house and boats having been put in thorough repair.

THE COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB.—This New York club was first organized in 1861, and was incorporated shortly afterward. It has, at present, some thirty members, active and honorary, and is showing evidences of a most prosperous and energetic organization. Finding their accommodations limited, they have rebuilt their boat-house this season, at the foot of Christopher street, and have now a two-story structure, of which they have reason to be proud.

The Columbia, if not the youngest in the Hudson Amateur Association, is the youngest club that is represented in the Association races, where they are always found ready to do battle, win or lose. Their officers for the ensuing year are: President, H. G. Hashagen; Vice-President, E. R. Ketchum; Secretary, H. W. Hunt; Treasurer, W. A. Martin.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

THINGS are looking more favorable for Harvard than they did at first, and the faint hearts grow stronger and stronger every day. We begin to hear complaints and misgivings from abroad concerning the style or "form"—as they term it—of the Oxford four, and knowing ones assert that their rowing is not nearly as good as it used to be. What has been pronounced "splendid" and "superb," is now called "below the mark" and "somewhat unsatisfactory." The fact is, that "injudicious puffery" spoken of by the *World*, is not, by any means, confined to "American graduates."

There are indications of a want of faith among those outside of the universities, in Oxford's ability to maintain the "honor of England." This is shown in the peculiar wording of the following challenge emanating from the London Rowing Club, the crack amateur club of England:

LONDON ROWING CLUB, PUTNEY, May 6, 1869.

To the Captain of the Harvard University Boat Club.

SIR: As some members of your club purpose visiting England this year, with the intention of rowing a match against the members of Oxford University, with a view of proving which country can produce the better oarsmen, the London Rowing Club consider that it might be prejudicial to your claim of championship of the world were you to return home as victors without having tried your strength against its members, as they at present hold the symbols of all the most important matches in this kingdom, viz.: Henley grand challenge cup for eights, Steward's cup for fours and diamond sculls, as well as the Metropolitan champion eights, fours, pairs and sculls, and, in addition, the Wingfield sculls (the amateur championship of the Thames).

The London Rowing Club, at a general meeting held at Putney on the 1st of May, unanimously resolved that I should send your club an open challenge from ours to row a match against the members of your University, at any time you may think proper to name, and over any distance of the Metropolitan championship course, in eight, four, or pairs, or either, as may be most convenient to you. As you so far honor our country as to come so great a distance to promote international aquatic sport, we gladly leave all other conditions in your hands, trusting to you to fix equal and sportsmanlike terms. The London Rowing Club have much pleasure, whether or not you accept their challenge, in offering your crew the honorary membership of their club, and the free use of their boats, boat-house and club-room, and any other services they can render which may make your stay more agreeable. Sincerely hoping that this challenge will be received in the spirit in which it is sent, viz., the promotion of aquatic sport, and of good feeling between our two countries, I await the honor of your reply, and remain, yours faithfully,

F. S. GULSTON, Captain London Rowing Club.

It might seem that such a courteous challenge should at once be accepted; but Harvard has not undertaken to row every crew that England can scrape together, and only challenges the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Whatever may be the discredit England attaches to a victory over Oxford, Americans will be fully satisfied with the victory (if won), after having conceded their own terms and rowed them on their own waters. The Cambridge men are yet in doubt as to what they had better do, and, at a recent meeting of the club, it was considered whether they might not, "unwittingly" of course, be the means of making it an unfair race for the Harvards. We took occasion to allude to this point in our last, and must again express a hope that they will not enter, and that Harvard will offer no further inducements to have the contest together with Oxford.

Harvard has in view the following gentlemen as substitutes or perhaps principals, for their crew: Joseph S. Fay, of the Union Club, Boston, and Gardner G. Willard, captain of the Harvard nine—Base Ball Club. Fay is in the front rank of our amateur oarsmen, and is a wise choice. Of Willard we only know that he has the quality required for a good oarsman, and will be a suitable substitute for any one of the four seats, if he does not necessarily have the lack of practice. We hope nothing may occur to necessitate a substitute after the best four have been decided upon, for nothing but constant practice for some length of time, will perfect that union of stroke so essential to speed.

From last accounts the Oxford four preparing for the inter-university race are: W. D. Benson, Balliol College, (bow); J. C. Tinne, University College, 2; A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln College, 3; S. D. Darbishire, Balliol College, (stroke); D. H. Neilson, St. John's College, (coxswain).

The stroke and bow are both lighter men than any in the Harvard four, but the waist oars are heavier, which will make the two crews about equal in weight. We understand that Harvard will enter their four at the regatta of the New England Rowing Association, which will take place on the Charles River, Tuesday, June 15th, at 4 o'clock P. M. The first race will be for single sculls, distance two miles, prize gold medal, and the championship of Charles River. The second race will be for four-oared boats, distance three miles, prizes four silver cups. Both races are open, free to all. Entries must be made with the secretary, Edward B. Robins, 51 Franklin street, Boston, before 4 P. M. June 14th.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

MAY.

31.—Randall of Portland and Butler of Boston, three miles, Charles River, for \$250 a side.

JUNE.

- Annual Regatta of the Schuylkill Navy.
- Britton and Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J.
- 3.—Regatta at Louisville, Ky.
- 4.—O'Neil and Kwing at Albany, three miles.
- 6.—Armstrong and Humphreys, Ottawa, C. W., two miles, \$100 a side.
- 9.—Naylor and Dowd, at Albany, two miles, \$50 a side.
- 15.—Regatta New England Rowing Association, Charles River, Boston.
- 17.—Charlestown Regatta, Charlestown, Mass.
- 19.—Thompson and Hornby, of Brooklyn, three miles, \$100 a side.
- 22.—Championship of Charles River, Boston, Mass., single sculls, two miles.
- 23.—Kingsley and Henry, Nassau Club, New York City, three miles, straight-away race, Nassau course.

JULY.

- 5.—Boston Regatta, Charles River.
- 5.—Opening day and review of the New Jersey Boating Association, Newark, N. J.
- 8.—Regatta of the North-western Boating Association, Toledo, O.
- 23.—Harvard and Yale, Worcester, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Being able at all times to reach competent authority on matters pertaining to Aquatic Sports, the organization of Clubs, rules of racing, erection and fitting of houses, dimensions and construction of modern racing boats, oars, etc., we are prepared to favor our aquatic friends with reliable and valuable information on any subject they may desire to inquire about. Letters should be addressed, EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

J. H. S.—Address Waters, Balch & Co., 303 River street, Troy, N. Y.

M. W. S.—No. The Harvard crew are not "champion amateurs" of the United States, nor can they claim to be "champion amateurs of the world," even should they defeat Oxford. It is simply an international college race. The London Rowing Club claim the amateur championship of England, and their record makes good their claim.

P. S. J.—A boat is "hogged" when her ends drop below her centre, and "sagged"—the converse—when her centre drops below her ends.

C. T. P.—Use the best copal varnish, applied and rubbed down with pumice, in successive coats, in manner similar to the finishing of coach bodies. You may use black lead on old boats.

S. J. P.—The general rule is, that each boat shall keep its own course, and any deviating from the same, so as to impede the progress of another, will disqualify the offender. Certainly you are at liberty to leave your course to take any advantage of the tide or current, though if, by so doing, you foul or impede the progress of any boat, either wilfully or accidentally, you should be disqualified from further competition.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—On Monday evening last, an election was held in this regiment, Brigadier-General Postley presiding, to fill the position of lieutenant-colonel, made vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Geiss. Major F. W. Schmale was unanimously elected to the position, which he has accepted. There was some little contest for the position of major thus vacated. On the first ballot an officer was elected, who refused to accept; the contest was renewed, and a ballot of 34 votes cast, Adjutant J. H. Timmerman receiving 11, and Captain Henry Wisner, of Company D, 13, therefore the Captain was declared elected major. Adjutant Timmerman who was thus defeated by two votes, would have filled the position with honor to himself and the command, and we learn that the main reason of his defeat was, that the regiment could not spare the services of so efficient an adjutant.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

DECORATING THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

FIRST DIVISION.—By a circular from Major-General Shaler, it is announced to the officers and members of the First division that on Sunday next, the 30th inst., the graves of the soldiers who fell in upholding the Union during the great Rebellion will be decorated with flowers, and that other appropriate exercises, to be hereafter announced through the public press, will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery. The division is invited to take part in the exercises of the day, and such regiments as desire to embrace this opportunity of manifesting their respect for the memory of the fallen heroes, will be reported by their respective brigade commanders to division headquarters, as early as Thursday next, the 27th inst., in order that instructions may be issued in advance for the formation of the line, and arrangements made for transportation to and from the Fulton ferry. The division staff will report at the quarters of the major-general commanding, in full uniform, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the 30th inst.

SECOND DIVISION. Major-General Woodward commanding, has issued a circular announcing to the command that he has received from the committee having the matter in charge an invitation for the division to participate in the ceremonies of the approaching national anniversary of decorating the soldiers' graves, which will take place on the 30th inst. While it is deemed not expedient to order out the division as a body, yet these ceremonies of floral decoration are so beautifully appropriate that the commanding general expresses the hope that all members of the command will participate therein. Such companies or regiments as may arrange to take part in the parade on that day will report such fact through their brigade commanders to these headquarters; an appropriate place will then be secured to them in the line.

Another circular informs the command that, "in order to avoid the confusion that might otherwise arise in regard to the use of the Prospect park parade ground by the several organizations in this division, there will hereafter be kept at these headquarters a record of the days for which the ground is engaged. Commanding officers can then ascertain at all times what days are disengaged, and can make their arrangements accordingly; and by entering upon this record the respective dates selected by them, they will secure the uninterrupted use of the ground."

REGIMENTAL INSPECTION.—Inspector-General McQuade, preparatory to the reduction of the National Guard forces, from 25,000 to 20,000, in conformity with the recent law passed, and crowded out of this issue of the JOURNAL, has begun his duties, and during the past week has visited several of the organizations of the first and second divisions. The Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Cavanagh commanding, was inspected at the regimental armory on Monday evening last. This command has rapidly improved within the past season in both discipline and numbers, but has labored under the disadvantage of want of uniforms, which the Inspector-General promises them immediately. The regiment, after forming line, was reviewed by General McQuade, and, taking into consideration the limited extent of the room, the review was good. The regiment then broke into column for inspection, the Inspector-General being accompanied by Colonel Cavanagh, Lieutenant Colonel Hargous and Major Doran. The uniforms and equipments were in very good condition, especially the uniforms, the command having recently adopted a new pattern of dark blue chasseurs' jacket, with epaulets of scarlet with blue ground; light blue pants and very handsome full-dress hats, similar in shape to those worn by the Ninth and other regiments, but bearing the feather plume of the "green above the red." The regiment on this evening inspected 260 men in new uniforms and 50 in the old style. The rolls contain 400 additional names, for which the regiment has been unable to procure uniforms. This matter will now be attended to promptly, the requisition for 700 new uniforms having been approved. There is considerable enthusiasm at present existing in the regiment, and recruiting is rapid; and the command expect to parade 1,000 strong on 4th of July parade. The Fifty-sixth regiment, Colonel Chapman, was inspected at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. The number inspected was 200 officers and men, and considering that the order was issued only a few hours before the assembly, and through the local papers, the turn-out may be considered good. The line was formed at about 8½ o'clock P. M., by Adjutant Bush, and on account of several companies taking wrong positions, through ignorance of commanders and sergeants, the line was broken and again re-formed. Lieutenant-Colonel Styles then assumed command, and exercised the battalion in the manual, of which a number of companies displayed but little knowledge. Several members of the color company were particularly noticeable or the awkward manner in which they handled their muskets. During the manual the command had several rests, and finally, to consume time, while waiting for the Inspector-General, the battalion was exercised in the marching by column of fours. Soon after Colonel Chapman made his appearance, accompanied by Inspector-General McQuade, who was accompanied by Generals Morris and Craig, of the Governor's staff, in uniform, and Major-General Woodward and several other officers, in citizens' clothing. After inspection the command was exercised in one or two movements, and re-formed for dress parade. Before dismissal they were addressed in a congratulatory manner by Inspector-General McQuade, Generals Meserole, Woodward, Morris, Craig and several others. After the dismissal of the command, many of the officers adjourned to the residence of General Craig, where they were hospitably entertained by that officer. We will state, in passing, that Colonel Chapman has procured the approval of the requisition for new grey uniforms, and the contractor is now making them, and the regiment will parade with the "Grey Brigade" (Eleventh), on the 15th of next month. Colonel Chapman deserves much praise for the energy he has displayed in this matter.

The Fourth regiment of Infantry was inspected by General McQuade last Monday evening at the arsenal. One hundred and sixty men were present—many of them without uniforms, and others with only parts of uniforms. The men now in the regiment are all good men, and the officers are as good as any in the service; but the regiment has lost at least 100 men in the last few months for want of uniforms, the men having joined other organizations.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for drill at the regimental armory on Monday evening, May 31st, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and, for instruction and drill, on Tuesday, June 1st. The line will be formed in Washington square, north side, right on Fifth avenue, at 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Company roll calls at 2 P. M. Sergeant Charles Holzman, Company B, has been promoted to be second lieutenant, vice Taylor, resigned, to rank from March 29, 1869; Joseph L. Conway,

Company B, has been appointed commissary sergeant, vice Ray wood, returned to his company (B); and James W. Auten, Jr., Company B, to be ordnance sergeant, vice Pinkie, discharged.

At an election for captain in Company A of this regiment—Colonel Ward presiding—First Lieutenant Victor Herb, Company F, was unanimously chosen captain, vice Bacon, resigned. Captain Herb is an efficient and energetic officer, and we note his promotion with pleasure, and trust that the company, as it will, no doubt, advance rapidly in numbers and drill under his command.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT will parade in full uniform, with epaulets, on Thursday, June 3d, at Prospect park, Brooklyn. Field and staff will appear mounted. Line to be formed at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, in Hester street, in front of the armory.

Adjutant Philip F. Smith has been duly elected and commissioned major of this regiment, vice Wm. Seebach, promoted; and William Krumwiede elected second lieutenant of Company H, vice John M. Gartelmann, resigned. First Lieutenant John Kimmel, of Company E, is detailed to act as adjutant, vice Philip F. Smith, promoted major, until further orders. Captain L. G. Theodore Bruer is relieved from the duties as acting major, with the thanks of the colonel commanding. Colonel Meyer informs his regiment, that after having served over twenty-five years in the Regular Army of his native country and in the Militia service of this State, he has on account of ill health reluctantly been compelled to tender his resignation. In thus parting from his late command and his comrades, he thanks the officers and members for their attention, kindness and courtesy bestowed upon him while he has been connected with this regiment for over fourteen years, and sincerely wishes that the regiment, and every member connected therewith, may do well and prosper. He also tenders his sincere thanks and highest regards to Major Philip F. Smith for the faithful, efficient and untiring performance of his arduous duties while adjutant of this regiment; and to Major William Thurman, surgeon of the regiment; Commissary F. W. Lutz, and Chaplain Dr. R. H. Hirzel, for their faithful services rendered to him as commander of the regiment.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—This Brigade, Brigadier-General Aspinwall commanding, composed of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth regiments, made its annual spring parade on Wednesday, May 26th. Line being formed on Fifth avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street, at 3 o'clock P. M., the brigade took up its line of march through Broadway for the City Hall Park, where a marching salute was received by His Honor Mayor Hall. The brigade passed in review in the following order: Brigadier-General Aspinwall and staff; Fourth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. De Lacey commanding, band and drum corps, 6 commands of 9 files front; Eleventh Infantry, Colonel Henry Lux commanding, band and drum corps, 10 commands of 15 files front; Twenty-second Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter in command, band and drum corps, 9 commands of 13 files front; Seventy-ninth Infantry, Colonel Shaw, band and 7 commands of 9 files front; Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanagh, band and drum corps, 7 commands of 12 files front. Total, about 1,500 officers and men.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel W. W. Remmey commanding, assembled at regimental armory on the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of proceeding to Sing Sing, for one day's target practice. It was fully half-past 7 o'clock before everything was in readiness, when the regiment, some three hundred muskets strong, headed by full band and drum corps, took its line of march for the steamboat *Stamford*, which had been chartered for the trip. The day opened finely, and the men were in the best of spirits during the delightful sail up the Hudson. As the steamer glided along with snail-like movement, the hours were enlivened by the sweet strains of Dodworth's band and the salutations of passing vessels and persons lining the shores. Under these agreeable circumstances the steamer, at about 11½ o'clock, approached the dock at Sing Sing, where a large concourse of persons was awaiting with patience the arrival of the regiment. As soon as the steamer reached the wharf, Mr. Naxon, the President of the village, accompanied by the members of the Board of Trustees, came aboard, and welcomed the regiment to Sing Sing. The men then disembarked, and were received by the uniformed members of the military schools of the village and the fire department, who were drawn up in line near by. The escorting line then formed in the following order: Cadets of Mr. Churchill's school, followed by the Twenty-second regiment, then the President and Board of Trustees of the village, and committee of arrangements, in carriages, Mount Pleasant cadets, Holbrook's cadets, the Fire Department, consisting of Engines No. 1 and No. 3, with hose carriages; after these came the guests and some half dozen representatives of the press in carriages. The route taken by the procession was through the main streets, some of which were rather narrow, and the regiment and escorting companies had frequently to break into column of fours, and, finally, take up the route step. During the first portion of the route the whole line looked well; the Twenty-second marched with its usual steady precision, and the cadets attached to the schools, many of whom are not over nine years of age, looked exceedingly well. We were particularly pleased with the Mount Pleasant cadets who, clothed in their neat dark blue uniforms, with countenances lighted up with intelligence, bore themselves like young soldiers. The fire "laddies," in their red shirts and dark pants, looked well and vigorous. After a long and circuitous march up hill and down dale, the procession halted at "Hoag farm," the grounds selected for the target practice. These grounds were admirable in their adaptation to this purpose; situated partially between two hills with a gradual descent. The companies of the regiment took up their positions opposite the targets designated for their use, which were nine in number, and stacked arms. Revolving targets had been previously erected at 200 yards distance, and rifle-pits dug, but, on inspection, these pits were found to require the removal of the water that had collected therein from recent rains. This had scarcely been accomplished before a rain, that had been threatening, began to fall. What was at first supposed to be only a passing shower, lasted throughout the balance of the trip, and indicated its right to be called a steady rain. But soldiers are not made of sugar or salt, and part of their business is to get wet, so Quartermaster Rogers distributed the ammunition to the different companies, and the shooting commenced. The commanders of companies kept account of the shots, one man and officer performing the unpleasant duty of markers. We were sorry to observe that some of the officers soon tired of their duty and detailed sergeants to act in their places. Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, Major Camp and ex-Captain Wingate were the appointed judges, and performed their duty with satisfaction. The prizes were seven in number. The first consisted of a Winchester breech-loading rifle, handsomely mounted with gold plating, offered by Colonel Remmey; the second and third elegant gold medals in shape of regimental pin, by Captain Vose and Lieutenant Austin; the fourth, an order for a full-dress uniform, by Lieutenant-Colonel Porter; the fifth, an order for

a full-dress uniform or its equivalent in money, by Quartermaster Rogers; the sixth and seventh, offered by the Board of Officers, consisted of gold medals of handsome design. The following plan was adopted in contesting for these prizes: Every man was entitled to three trials at the target, and the result of each shot was announced and registered as follows: A shot outside the paper, but within 6 inches of it, counted 1; in the paper, 2; inside the ring, 3; bull's eye, 4; centre, 5. The results of these shots were announced by the marker by colors mounted on a staff; a yellow flag denoting that the target had been struck in the wood, a white flag in the paper, black flag bull's eye, and the red flag danger, or cease firing. At the conclusion of the firing by the companies, the judges made the best average in each company, and these men, 34 in number, shot for the prizes, with the following result: John H. Turner, of Company A, first prize; J. H. Gock, of Company F, second; Joseph Crowell, of Company C, third; Lorenzo Bone, of Company F, fourth; W. L. Crowell, of Company C, fifth; H. B. Thompson sixth, and Wm. B. Kemp, seventh. It was first announced by the judges from indications of the marker, that J. H. Gock was the winner of the first prize; but this was subsequently handed over to Turner, the marker having declared himself in error; so, upon examination by the judges, their previous decision was reversed. Thus Gock came near being the winner of the first prize at both seasons; in fact, his was the better line shot of the two, though the shot of Turner was nearer the mark, and thus entitled him to the first prize. The rain continued during the whole firing, at the conclusion of which the regiment took up its muddy march to the village, halting at Pleasant Square, where, on behalf of the ladies of the village, it was presented, by ex-Colonel Buel, formerly of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Volunteers, and now rector of Trinity Church at Sing Sing, in an eloquent speech, with an elegant silk flag. Colonel Remmey responded in fitting words. After the presentation the regiment marched to Olive Hall, where was given a bounteous collation, the generous offering of the citizens, who, throughout the day, were in every way hospitable and courteous. The hungry men, many of whom had not obtained a "good square" meal during the day, soon made sad havoc among the substantial food laid before them. At about 8 o'clock P. M., the regiment re-embarked for the city, tired and wet, but not dispirited, although Jupiter Pluvius had done all he could to make the trip unpleasant; but even rain could not damp the spirits of the Twenty-second. The trip home, though tedious in its length, was highly enjoyed. The regiment did not march to the armory in a body, the rain preventing, and the hour being late, 11 P. M., before the steamer touched the pier at foot of Twentieth street. Many guests accompanied the regiment on the trip, or were present on the grounds, among whom were Brigadier-Generals Morris and McQuade, of the Governor's staff; Captains Brooks and Davis, of the Ninth; ex-Major Tomes and Captain Tallman, of the Seventy-first, and the "Siamese twins" of the Seventh, Aiden and McLean. Ex-Captains Palmer and Wingate paraded on the regimental staff, and the latter officer was of great service to the regiment during the target practice. We hope the regiment will try Sing Sing again, and that better weather will attend them. There are few places on the Hudson better adapted for target practice than Sing Sing.

COX COURT-MARTIAL.—This Court, for the trial of Captain Wm. H. Cox, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, convened again on the 20th inst., at the Seventh regiment armory, at 8 P. M. Captain Fullagar was recalled by the prosecution, and testified as follows:

The meeting I alluded to was held at the armory. Captain Charles H. Leonard called and testified he attended a meeting of the line officers on or about the 20th of March, 1869, at the armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment. Captain Cox spoke of Colonel Leggett's incompetency; he spoke very quietly, without excitement; as a man he spoke favorably of him; he simply spoke generally of the Colonel's incompetency. I attended the adjourned meeting—the only meeting I did attend. A committee, consisting of Captain Cox, Lieutenant Owens and another officer, was appointed to wait on Colonel Leggett.

Sergeant Griffiths was then called. The accused objected to his being examined, on the ground that he had been present in the room at several meetings of the Court. The objection was sustained.

Mr. Egbert, counsel for the accused, then opened the case on the part of the defence, but expressed a desire that an adjournment might be had in order to enable him to prepare his testimony.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday, May 25th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON GREYS.—A detachment of this battalion, composed of the officers, non-commissioned staff, and color-guard, intend visiting Boston and being present at the opening of the Peace Jubilee, on the 17th of June next. The proposition is, to leave here on the 14th inst. and return on the evening of the 17th inst. The detachment will take with them the original Pine Tree Bunker Hill flag, which waved over that memorial spot at the first battle, and has been in the possession of the "Greys" some thirty years. A number of officers will accompany the detachment, among them General Cooke of Cavalry fame, and a number of other officers of the Regular Army, Brigadier-General Postley and staff, Brigadier-General Tweed of the Governor's staff, and many others of the first division. It is stated that the Greys will be the guests of the Boston Lancers. Colonel Budke, commanding the Third regiment Cavalry, has offered an escort; and the regiment will be received on their return, by perhaps an Infantry regiment. Major Kent is working with his usual energy to make this a most successful excursion, and we trust it will so prove.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—The wing drills of the First and Third regiments Cavalry, and the Washington Grey Battalion, which were to have been held in Tompkins Square during the past week, have been postponed on account of the condition of the grounds.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Ward commanding, which was the first of the National Guard organizations to inaugurate the system of target practice, paraded for that purpose and battalion drill, at Prospect park, on Wednesday last. At about 8 A. M. the regimental line was formed in Monroe place, Brooklyn, presenting a front of ten commands of twelve files, and marched to the cars, which conveyed them to the grounds. The firing took place soon after arrival, at one hundred yards distance, each man being entitled to three shots. The targets were similar to those used last year. The commandants of companies were furnished large pasteboard cards, properly ruled and marked with numbers from 1 to 60, on which the records of the shots were carefully kept. The prizes consisted of a gold medal for the best shot in the regiment and ten silver medals for the best marksmen in the respective commands. The practice was concluded at about 12½ o'clock, and the regiment marched to the parade grounds, where the prizes were awarded by Inspector-General McQuade, the occasion being graced by the presence of the General's wife, who held the medals. The following are the names of the winners of the prizes: Companies A, private Wm. F. Sharpe; B, private E. B. Hall; C, Sergeant T. Pray; D, private C. A. Wallace; E, Corporal W. F. Haigh; F, private H. M. Groen; G, private Wm. H. Frankish; H, private J. Fatham;

I, private Wm. Merritt; K, private W. H. Carman. These men received each a silver medal, as the best shots of the average in their respective companies, and contended for the gold prize for the best averaged shot in the regiment, private Wm. H. Carman, of Company K, winning. After the presentation the regiment was reviewed by Inspector-General McQuade, accompanied by Brevet Major-General Morris, and by Brigadier-General Meserole, who was present with a portion of his staff. The regiment looked well, and passed in quick and double time in admirable style. It was finally dismissed for an hour and a half, after which the line was again reformed, and the command executed in battalion movements for an hour or so. Most of these movements were executed in fine style, particularly the movements by division, and the formation and reduction of squares in quick and double time. The exercises of the day were concluded at 4 o'clock with a dress parade, which was witnessed by a large number of citizens. The parade over, the regiment marched to the cars, and were conveyed to Third street, where the line was formed and, amid a declining rain, marched through Clinton street to the armory.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The parade of this regiment on Monday evening was a really brilliant event. The enthusiasm displayed all along the line of march—the waving banners, the hearty applause, the eager curiosity—recalled very pleasantly the old days of the Seventh, and attested the hold the regiment has on the pride and affection of the citizens of New York. The demonstration, so spontaneous and pronounced, was a tribute of which the Seventh has good reason to be proud, and all the more so, because it was merited. The effect of the parade was very much increased by the beauty of the new uniforms, this being the first evening parade on which they had been worn. The line was formed on the north side of Union square at 8½ o'clock P. M., the equalizations of companies having previously been made at the armory. There were twenty-two files front, with the large total of 617 officers and men, counting the band and drum corps, in line. The regiment then marched up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, down Fifth avenue to Union square again, where they marched division front, the broad front extending from the railings of the square to the stoops of the houses, presenting a steady, unbroken line. The wheelings were admirably executed, and elicited the highest praise from those who witnessed them. The streets through which the regiment passed were crowded with people, and the windows of the houses full of gazers. In Union square itself thousands of spectators watched the regimental formation at the beginning of the evening, and gathered again to take part in the fine scene, when, returning, its broad front swept the square.

A parade, so brilliant in every respect as this, cannot fail to have the best effect upon the regiment in stimulating its *esprit de corps*, and its ambition of maintaining its high standard. It ought also to encourage enlistments; and if it does, the regiment will have the satisfaction of winning its recruits by legitimate means and in a way consistent with its dignity. Recruits obtained by exciting the military instinct, which exists in so many healthy and spirited young men, are worth ten times as much as those who are *danced* into a regiment at military balls, and whose conception of a National Guardsman is limited to his uniform and brass buttons, and fascinations to women. As we have often said, there is no healthier, manlier, more inspiring training and exercise, than that which military drill and discipline offer. Active membership in a regiment like the Seventh, and several others of the best, may be made a physical and moral education for a young man, developing in him qualities which commerce and the trades and civil professions are apt to dwarf or kill at the roots. A great deal is done toward the correction of this evil effect of a close, material business life, by the clubs for athletic sports, and on that account we wish to give them all the encouragement we can offer; but there is something additional in military drill and discipline, when wisely directed, which cultivates the best masculine characteristics. The Seventh regiment therefore did not only itself, but the National Guard and the city, a great service in exhibiting so conspicuously its admirable training.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel H. T. Chapman, Jr., celebrated the tenth anniversary of his wedding, on the evening of the 19th inst., at his residence in Brooklyn. At about 10½ o'clock a detachment of the regiment, under the command of Adjutant Bush, (Sergeant-Major Higbie acting as adjutant and the companies commanded by the first sergeants), made its appearance in front of the colonel's residence, with the regimental band, and tendered him a serenade. At the conclusion the colonel made his appearance, and Adjutant Bush, after opening the ranks, presented the colonel, in felicitous style, a tin sword and scabbard of elegant workmanship. The colonel responded to the address, acknowledging the gift, and at the same time returning his thanks for the many manifestations of their approval of his course since assuming command of the regiment. He stated that it was very gratifying to him to know and feel that he had not only received the hearty co-operation of the officers and members of the regiment, but had received commendations from other sources, and felt that the command was largely entitled to the credit of these flattering testimonials of the regiment's progress. Brigadier-General Meserole also responded happily to loud calls upon him; after which the detachment was invited into the house and partook of refreshments. The command then marched back to the armory and was dismissed. The attendance of guests at the house was exceedingly large, at least two hundred in number; the officers of the regiment attended in a body, and numerous other military guests were present. The presents in tin ware were many and there were also several elegant silver gifts. One of the gifts was a charming picture, by T. L. Smith, Fifth avenue, New York, which was surrounded with a tin frame of elaborate workmanship, bearing an inscription expressing the donor's good wishes for the occasion. Despite the unpleasant weather, the anniversary was of a most pleasant character, and we trust the colonel and his lady will be able to enjoy all the other anniversaries as they come along.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Company C of this regiment, Captain Philip Briggs commanding, held its last drill of the season, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, the 29th inst. The company paraded forty-five muskets, and the few movements performed were most creditable. The company then made a short parade, and finally halted at Burns's, Montague street, and was there entertained in a hospitable manner by Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin. Many officers of the regiment were present; also Colonel Cullen, of the division staff. Company C, under its present efficient officers, has made wonderful progress during the past year in drill and numbers.

Company H, Captain Van Cleef commanding, paraded on Monday evening last on Clinton and other streets. Company F made a street parade on Tuesday evening, under command of Captain Beadle and Lieutenant Powell. These are the closing drills of the companies.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with General Orders No. 1, from Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform, on Tuesday, June 15th, and proceed to Prospect park for instruction by brigade. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock A. M. Commissary T. B. Kniffin is detailed as acting quartermaster, and will provide transportation to and from the parade ground at Prospect park. Andrew M. Dunbar, captain Company B, has resigned; and the following have been elected: W. T. Allen to be second lieutenant Company A, vice Eaton, promoted; Thos. Young to be first lieutenant Company C, vice Grear, resigned; I. G. Kent to be second lieutenant Company C, vice Torrey, promoted; Hubbard Hendrickson to be first lieutenant Company G, vice Wood, resigned; James Davidson to be second lieutenant Company G, vice Henderson, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—This command will parade in full uniform on Monday, the 31st inst., to celebrate the departure of their regiment for Harper's Ferry in 1862, at Jones's Wood. Line will be formed in Great Jones street, right on Lafayette place, at 10 o'clock A. M. The field and staff officers will report, dismounted to the commandant at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, drum-major and leader of band will report to the adjutant ten minutes before formation.

The following staff officers have been appointed: John A. Behrens, adjutant, in place of Hermann Koeke, appointed commissary of subsistence, in place of Jules Fijux, resigned; Non-Commissioned Staff, Henry L. Schaffner, commissary-sergeant, in place of John Hoffman, who returns to his company for duty at his own request.

The First Infantry has been ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, on Friday evening, May 23th, for inspection by Inspector-General McQuade; and Wednesday evening, June 2d, at the armory, for battalion drill. After the drill a vote will be taken on the adoption of a new uniform.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—At an election held by Battery C, on the evening of the 20th inst., Colonel Teller presiding, August Wasserschied was elected second lieutenant, vice John May, resigned. The new officer has for a number of years past filled the position of secretary to the battery.

The Second Brigade will parade in full uniform, for practice in brigade evolutions, June 3d.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 24, 1869.
The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the two weeks commencing May 10, 1869, and ending May 22, 1869:

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

S. Gilbert Evans, quartermaster, with rank from May 4th, vice F. Scholes, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Henry M. Collyer, commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 8th, vice Michael J. Dunn, promoted.
George Ritterhoff, first lieutenant, with rank from April 27th, vice Wm. H. Middendorf, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joel W. Mason, colonel, with rank from May 7th, vice Albert Steinway, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles G. Bacon, second lieutenant, with rank from March 1st, vice J. W. Benzel, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John F. Smith, first lieutenant, with rank from April 13th, vice Charles M. Schieffelin, promoted.
John A. Phillips, second lieutenant, with rank from April 13th, vice John F. Smith, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Cramers, captain, with rank from April 28th, vice John Apple, resigned.
Wolfgang Meyer, first lieutenant, with rank from April 28th, vice Valentine Pappalon, resigned.
Henry Loree, second lieutenant, with rank from April 28th, vice John Cramers, promoted.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

David H. Thomas, captain, with rank from April 21st, original.
Edward B. Jones, first lieutenant, with rank from April 21st, original.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George M. Stowe, commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 7th, vice Oran G. Otis, resigned.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Hubbard Hendrickson, first lieutenant, with rank from April 23d, vice Wm. L. Wood, resigned.
James Davidson, second lieutenant, with rank from April 23d, vice Robert Henderson, resigned.
Thomas Young, first lieutenant, with rank from April 28th, vice John H. Grear, resigned.
James G. Kent, second lieutenant, with rank from April 28th, vice Thomas Young, promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Simeon N. Leo, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 11th, original.
Valentine Steltz, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from April 29th, vice F. A. Krouse, resigned.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.]

George H. Klee, first lieutenant, with rank from April 20th, vice Charles W. Morse, resigned.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Helmerie, first lieutenant, with rank from April 20th, vice John Derr, resigned.
John Burgaman, first lieutenant, with rank from May 4th, vice Mathias Schmidt, resigned.
Anthony Bulman, second lieutenant, with rank from May 4th, vice John Burgaman, promoted.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Alfred Starr, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 11th, vice Martin S. Battles, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

FIFTH BRIGADE.

George Chappell, captain, aide-de-camp, May 12th.

THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE.

Jesse J. Richards, surgeon, May 12th.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Garret S. Kouwenhoven, captain, May 15th.

Henry Kugeler, first lieutenant, May 15th.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George G. Mackenzie, second lieutenant, May 15th.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Valentine Pappalon, first lieutenant, May 18th.

John M. Kimball, captain, May 18th.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Oran G. Otis, commissary of subsistence, May 12th.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

C. H. Patrick, adjutant, May 12th.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob Backus, captain, May 15th.

George A. Fountain, first lieutenant, May 20th.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Adam Kramm, first lieutenant, May 12th.

Frederick A. Kraus, second lieutenant, May 12th.

Michael Hack, second lieutenant, May 21st.

B. D. Wilson's Lake and Mound Vineyards of Los Angeles, California, produced in 1865, nearly one Million gallons of Wines and Brandy, that are justly celebrated for purity and excellence. The firm of Messrs. Wilson, Morrow & Chamberlin, 45 Murray street, New York, is a branch of the house of B. D. Wilson & Co., San Francisco, and has the entire control and sale of the products of these Vineyards. Their Champagnes are superior to most foreign wines, and are sold at about one half the price.

MATCH IT.—Ay, Messieurs of the Faculty, furnish if you can from your repository of medicaments, a compound or a simple substance that will produce the same beneficial results that the PLANTATION BITTERS are producing in all parts of the United States, tropical America, and the West Indies, every day. What will this preparation do? Briefly, it will replace debility with strength, regulate the disordered liver, tone the relaxed nerves, arrest the progress of emaciation, restore the appetite, relieve headache, cure fever and ague, prevent the evil effects of unwholesome water, chase away mental gloom, and mitigate or remove most of the physical troubles peculiar to the gentler sex. Will any of the official preparations do all this, or half this? If so, how is it that the masses reject them all, and put their trust unhesitatingly, in this widely advertised specific.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$5, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts. Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON No. 159 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

DIED.

CANBY.—At Mobile, Alabama, Wednesday, May 19, 1869, MARY, daughter of Major James P., and F. Olivia Canby, aged eight months and twenty-six days.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 and 567 BROADWAY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ENGLISH STERLING
SILVER WARE.

THE FACILITIES OF BALL, BLACK & CO. FOR MANUFACTURING, ENABLE THEM TO OFFER A LARGER VARIETY OF PATTERNS AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.
This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. Its Policies are non-forfeiting, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.
By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York this Company is authorized to make special deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the department, and a certificate that the Policy is secured by pledge of public stocks, under a special trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

The officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in executing in everything which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
Company of this Continent. **Thirty days' grace** allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good.

Communications by letter promptly answered.
N. D. MORGAN, President.
T. T. MERRILL, Vice-President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

WHY will you work for \$1 50 a day when you can make \$50 a week in our new business which can be done indoors by either sex. We have 100 new articles never before introduced, and wanted in every house. Samples sent on receipt of ten cents. Address, WALTER HOLT, 102 Nassau street, New York.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacture to order the finest of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS and AMBER MOUTHPIECES of every and any description, and warranted the PUREST of Meerschaum, and to color. Repairing done in the best style. N. B.—We received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, and the highest Premium over all other manufactures at the late AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1867. Address for circulars, No. 23 Wall street cor. Broad street; No. 75 Nassau street, cor. John street. Old Store and Factory Nos. 4 and 6 John street upstairs. N. B.—We have the same sizes, and charge the same prices as other makers, and keep the best articles. Our references are pipes now in use in the Army and Navy.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
WM. E. SHELDON, ATTORNEY,
No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Officers' Pay Rolls cashed. Soldiers' Claims pursued. All kinds of Claims collected. Information free. Circulars free.

Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE,
Cor. MARKET SQUARE and CANAL STREET,
PROVIDENCE.

Capital, \$200,000 00.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.
C. G. MCKNIGHT, Vice-President.
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Mass., Actuary.
WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Major-General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island.

EARL P. MASON, Earl P. Mason & Co.
Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, U. S. Senator from R. I.
JOHN CARTER BROWN, Brown & Ives.
Hon. LEWIS FAIRBROTHER, North Providence.
SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.
Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, U. S. Senator from R. I.
MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, A. D. Lockwood & Co.
A. H. OKIE, M. D., Providence.
ARBA B. DIXE, Providence.
ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, President American Home

Nail Co.
HORATIO R. NIGHTINGALE, Cornett & Nightingale.
ALEXANDER FARNUM, Merchant, Providence.
JOSEPH H. BOURN, Bourn & Co., Bankers, Providence.
Hon. JAMES M. PENDLETON, Westerly, R. I.
STEPHEN BROWNELL, Goff, Cranston & Brownell, Providence.

General GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, Warren, R. I.
ALBERT DAILEY, Albert Dailey & Co., Providence.
C. G. MCKNIGHT, M. D., Providence.
JOHN KENDRICK, Providence.
General LYMAN B. FRIEZE, Providence.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Commander R. W. SHUFFELDT, U. S. N.
Brevet Major-General FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A.
Brevet Major-General J. B. MCINTOSH, U. S. A.
Brevet Major-General Q. A. GILMORE, U. S. A.

REDUCED RATES.

A CASH DIVIDEND IN HAND is paid to Policy-holders, in the low charges which this company make for Insurance, amounting in some cases to 25 per cent.

ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

DIVIDENDS IN CASH ANNUALLY.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 10 Wall street, New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston.

REFERENCES—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Hoyt Sprague & Co.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS, NEW YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
TRAVELLING CREDITS ISSUED,
Available in all parts of the world.

TRANSFERS OF MONEY BY TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC COASTS.

ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—A. FLIEGE, Merchant and Military Tailor, No. 688 Broadway, New York.

MR. FLIEGE calls the attention of the United States Army and Navy, and the N. G. S. N. Y., to his unsurpassed facilities for the making to order of MILITARY CLOTHING OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP. Positive attention given always to the LATEST REGULATIONS. Moderate rates and a perfect fit guaranteed. Instructions for measuring sent immediately on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A. FLIEGE,
Merchant and Military Tailor,
688 Broadway, New York, in the Pavilion Building

WE USE

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S
Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867"—no other is genuine.

Beware of Imitations. For the TOILET, BATH & NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use."

It Cures Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP. The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 48 Ann St., New York

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.

SENT to any PART of the COUNTRY WITHOUT RISK to the PURCHASER

Silver Hunting Watches, \$18, 18-Carat Gold Hunting Watches, \$80, Ladies' Gold Watches, \$70.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

EVERY ONE TO WHOM WE SEND A WATCH HAS THE PRIVILEGE TO OPEN THE package and examine it before paying the Express Company, and, if not satisfactory, it need not be taken. Do not order a Watch till you have cent for our Descriptive Price List, which explains the different kinds, gives weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each. WATCHES CAN BE SENT TO ANY POST OR STATION C. O. D.

Waltham Watches in Extra Heavy, Tight-fitting Cases, for special service.

Address in full

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 619 Broadway, New York.

Please state if you saw this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

138 & 140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

(Bet. Broadway and Nassau Street.)

SUITS | OVERCOATS | BOYS' SUITS
For all Occasions, | For all Seasons, | For all Ages.

ONE PRICE. FURNISHING GOODS ONE PRICE.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our Goods made up for immediate wear, as well as Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, &c., in the piece are of unparalleled extent and variety. Orders for Garments to measure executed within a few hours

BY OUR NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT.

Gentlemen in all parts of the Country are ordering Clothing direct from us, with entire satisfaction. Perfect Fitting guaranteed in all cases.

Rules for Self-measurement, Price List and Samples of Goods mailed free on application.

WARNOCK & CO.,

NEW YORK,
ARMY AND NAVY
CAPS, HATS,

EQUIPMENTS and EMBROIDERIES.

Officers of the Army at distant stations can obtain our Caps by mail as follows: Plain Caps, \$3 50, postage 50 cents, \$4; Cap with Embroidery, \$7, postage 50 cents, \$7 50. Orders with remittances will receive prompt attention. R. WARNOCK and CO., 519 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

Arrangements have been made for Clubbing THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with other Periodicals, which offer decided advantages to those who are now selecting their reading for the Winter. By these arrangements a saving to the subscriber of from twenty per cent. upward is effected. Especial attention is invited to the following terms. The subscriptions will be commenced at any time desired.

TERMS OF CLUBBING:

The Journal and the Galaxy	will be sent One Year for \$8 00—Regular Price, \$10 00
The Journal and Harper's Bazar	" " " " 8 00 " " 10 00
The Journal and Harper's Weekly	" " " " 8 00 " " 10 00
The Journal and Harper's Monthly	" " " " 8 00 " " 10 00
The Journal and Every Saturday	" " " " 9 00 " " 11 00
The Journal and The Round Table	" " " " 10 00 " " 12 00
The Journal and Van Nostrand's Electric	" " " " 10 00 " " 12 00
Maga ine of Engineering	" " " " 9 00 " " 11 00

FOR ELEVEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy, The Army and Navy Journal, and Harper's Bazar, or Harper's Weekly, or Harper's Monthly, Saving Two Dollars and One-Half on the regular subscription prices.

FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy, The Army and Navy Journal, Harper's Bazar, or Weekly, or Monthly, and Every Saturday, Saving Three Dollars and a Half on the regular subscription price.

Remittances should be made to

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

ATTENTION!!!

WALTHAM WATCHES.

C.O.D. WALTHAM C.O.D.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

FULLER & CO.

(Late M. E. CHAPMAN & CO.)

Removed to No. 25 JOHN STREET, N. Y.

We will send, on order, single WALTHAM WATCHES, in Solid Gold and Silver cases only, by express, to any part of the United States, to be paid for on delivery, after examination, at wholesale prices. The buyer to pay all express charges.

Send for Illustrated Circulars, giving full information.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
JOSEPH THOMSON,
Merchant and Military Tailor
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.

Late Spence & Thompson, and Richardson, Spence and Thompson.
Makes to order FASHIONABLE GARMENTS for GENTLEMEN'S CITIZEN'S DRESS, and UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING SENT BY MAIL, when required.

POLLARD & LEIGHTON,

No. 104 Tremont St., Boston,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

MILITARY GOODS.

NAVY CAPS,

EPAULETS,

SWORDS,

BELTS,

KNOTS,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIPS,
carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, EVERY THURSDAY, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and BREMEN, at the following rates:
PASSAGE PRICES.—From New York.
First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....40
From Bremen.
First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....40
Returning, the Steamships leave BREMEN EVERY SATURDAY, SOUTHAMPTON EVERY TUESDAY. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street

Hamburg-American Pack Co
STEAMSHIPS
ALLEMANNA, Capt. W. Bardua,
BAVARIA, Captain J. Meyer,
BORUSSIA, Captain N. C. Franz
CIMBRIA, Captain P. H. Haack,
GERMANIA, Captain H. F. Schwensen,
HAMMONIA, Captain E. Meier
HOLSATIA, Captain H. Ehlers,
SAXONIA, Captain H. E. Kier,
TEUTONIA, Captain A. Barends,
WESTPHALIA, Captain N. Trautmann,
SILESIA (building),
of about 3,000 tons burthen,
will leave every week as follows:

From	From	From
Steamer	Hamburg	Southampton
Allemania	Wed., Nov. 11, Fri., Nov. 13, Tue., Dec. 1.	
Holsatia	Wed., Nov. 18, Fri., Nov. 20, Tue., Dec. 8.	
Cimbria	Wed., Nov. 25, Fri., Nov. 27, Tue., Dec. 15.	
Westphalia	Wed., Dec. 2, Fri., Dec. 4, Tue., Dec. 12.	

PASSAGE PRICES
NEW YORK, HAMBURG & SOUTHAMPTON
First Cabin, upper saloon.....\$120 gold
First Cabin, lower saloon.....72 gold
STEERAGE
From Hamburg, \$40 gold | From New York, \$3 gold
Children under ten years of age half price.
In New York these Steamers sail from the Hamburg Steamship Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents,
No. 61 Broad st., cor. of Beaver st., New York

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
199 BROADWAY,
invite attention to a valuable patented improvement in
Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks,
by which those parts most subject to wear receive an extra coat of Silver three times the usual thickness, viz. on the back of the handle, heel of the bowl, and points of forks, spoons, etc.
This process adds three times to the durability goods so plated, at an additional expense of only twenty per cent. above our Standard plate. All Spoons and Forks stamped "1847, Rogers Bros. N.Y." and with our trade mark, are plated as above.
We also call attention to The New Patent
Porcelain-Lined Ice Pitcher
which is warranted more durable than any heretofore offered, and is pronounced by Dr. S. Dana Hayes State Assayer of Massachusetts, and other eminent medical authorities, to be "perfectly free from anything poisonous or injurious, and to preserve water pure," which is not the case with Ice Pitchers not porcelain lined.
We are also introducing a valuable novelty for a **Baking Dish** which is **Porcelain-Lined** and **fire proof**, with an elegant silver-plated Receiver, to be used when ready for the table, which will retain the heat at least twice as long as ordinary dishes.
Our facilities for producing fine plated ware are unsurpassed. Having the largest manufactories of their kind in the world, and employing the most experienced workmen to be found either in this country or Europe, we are enabled to offer the most complete assortment of
Electro-Plated Nickel Silver
AND
WHITE METAL
Table and Communion Ware
of every description to be found in this country.
The above goods are for sale by the principal dealers in Silver-Plated Ware, and to the trade only, by
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
199 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND AT THE MANUFACTORIES,
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

J. C. F. DEECKEN
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
MILITARY GOODS
FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 160 CANAL STREET,
Near Bowery, New York.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN & SON,
TAILORS.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Bet. Eighth and Ninth Sts. New York.
Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing

PROPOSALS FOR NAVY SUPPLIES.
NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 m., the 1st day of June, 1869, for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of Expense and Government tax, at the Washington Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR
2 pieces White Pine Mast Timber, 70 feet long each.
60 pieces White Oak Curved Timber, estimated to contain 1 870 cubic feet, per cubic foot.
Purchased on account of William H. Woodley, a defaulting contractor.
2 pieces Black Spruce, 65 feet long, each.
6 pieces Black Spruce, 60 feet long, each.
Purchased on account of Watson & Pettinger, defaulting contractors.
1,200 pounds Red Lead, dry.
1,000 pounds Spanish Whiting.
BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
60 plates Iron, various sizes, for repairs of steam boilers.
BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING
50 cords Pine Wood, split.
BUREAU ORDNANCE.
1 barrel Lead Oil, Winter strained.
Descriptive schedule, with particulars, to be seen at this office.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies, awarded in conformity with stipulations on the blank forms for bids, to be had at this office. Otherwise bids will not be entertained.
EDWIN STEWART,
Paymaster U. S. N.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OXEN AND HORSES.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
FORT AT WILLET'S POINT,
NEW YORK HARBOR, May 20, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, for two Oxen and two Horses, in whole or in part, will be received by the undersigned at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, until 12 m. on MONDAY, May 31, 1869, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.
Two Oxen in excellent condition for the butcher, combined live weight about 3,572 pounds.
One Black Horse, nine years old, fifteen hands high.
One Bay Mare, sixteen years old, fifteen hands high.
The proposals for the Oxen will specify the price per pound actual live weight.
The animals are open to inspection from date to day of sale, and must be removed within five days after day of sale. Terms, cash on delivery. The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Government Animals," and be addressed to the undersigned, Willet's Point, New York Harbor.
HENRY L. ABBOT,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Great Western
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET.
OFFICERS:
ROBERT BAGE, President.
FREDERICK W. MACY, Vice-President.
WESLEY E. SHADER, Secretary.
JOHN H. BIRD, Counselor.
D. L. EIGENBRODT, Medical Exam'r.
PURELY MUTUAL
ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES on selected lives, returning all surplus earnings OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED. The stockholders receive legal interest only.
All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days. TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days. FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days. One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.
No notes required.
Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.
No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.
Insurance on a single taken to the amount of \$20,000.
The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.
No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES M. JONES, Retired Merchant.
CHAS. H. LUDINGTON, of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
HENRY EYRE, Merchant.
ROBERT BAGE, President.
A. W. CANFIELD, Retired Merchant.
FRED. W. MACY, Vice-President.
JOHN H. BIRD, Counselor-at-Law.
JOHN T. WALKER, of Goodridge & Walker.
THOS. F. RICHARDS, of Taylor, Richards & Co.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
NATHAN SOUTHWICK, of Breeden & Southwick.
THOMAS B. KERR, Merchant.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., President Ninth National Bank.
CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, Ohio.
J. C. HENDERSON, late Henderson & Smith.
D. M. WILSON, of D. Wilson & Co.
BACKETT L. DURYKE, Commission Merchant.
JOHN M. DAVIES, of John M. Davies & Co.
HENRY BRADSTREET, Mercantile Agency, N. Y.
Pamphlets containing full information sent free on application.
Active and energetic agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, June 3, 1869, at two o'clock p. m., for supplying wood and coal to the U. S. Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be, best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required agreeably to regulations, viz.:
At Washington City, D. C., 225 tons of Coal, 50 cords of Wood.
At Port-mouth, N. H., 125 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.
At Charlestown, Mass., 150 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.
At Brooklyn, N. Y., 250 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.
At Philadelphia, Pa., 125 tons of Coal, 120 cords of Wood.
At Gosport, Va., 75 tons of Coal, 75 cords of Wood.
At Pensacola, Fla., 125 cords of Wood.
Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.
A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.
To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, of the 14th day of June, for the purchase of the following-named iron-clad vessels: The Cohoe, the Kaka, the Yavetz, the Suncook, the Warren, and the Tazoo, lying at the U. S. Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
The Caco and the Chimo, lying at the U. S. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
The proposals will state the prices that will be given for the vessels in their present condition, with such fittings as are now attached to them.
The vessels can be seen, and all the necessary information concerning them will be given, on application to the commandants of the Yard and Station.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, if the acceptance is not to the interest of the Government.
The whole of the purchase money must be paid at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the yards within two weeks from the day of sale.
The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for purchase of Iron-Clads."

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 3, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until June 8, inclusive, for supplying the Naval Academy with the following kinds and quantities of COAL, viz.:
2,000 TONS CUMBERLAND LUMP, BITUMINOUS COAL (George's Creek).
500 TONS COAL (O'Donnell's Mines, Newburgh).
600 TONS ANTHRACITE WHITE ASH, LEHIGH STEAMBOAT COAL.
To be delivered in the Coal Yard of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, free of expense to the United States, immediately after the first of July next.
All of the Coal to be of the best quality, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton.
The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.
N. S. HARRISON,
Captain U. S. Navy, Senior Officer present.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1869.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the U. S. Navy yard, Brooklyn, on the 8th day of June, at 12 o'clock p. m., the U. S. bark PURVEYOR, of 858 tons, old measurement.
The vessel and the inventory can be examined at any time, on application to the commandant of the yard. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereon.

REMOVAL.
MILLER & WILSON,
IMPORTERS OF, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.
SUCCESSORS TO MILLER & CO.
No. 9 MAIDEN LANE,
Have removed to their new store
No. 25 JOHN STREET,
where they will keep constantly on hand, a full line of TRIMMINGS for Officers' Uniforms, -WORDS, BELTS, SASHES, EPAULETS, CHAPEAUX, HATS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, Etc., Etc.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM
No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
MILITARY GOODS.
SOCIETY, CHURCH, AND THEATRICAL GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, Etc.
BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND PISTOLS.

PROPOSALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, 14th May, 1869.
Sealed Proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class)," for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 12th of June next, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock a. m. on the following Monday, (June 14th), for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.
To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.
Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failure of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.
To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)." To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
The certificate to the guarantor's responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.
The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
All offers not made in strict conformity with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:
Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firebrick and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Hay and Straw; No. 20, Provender; No. 21, Charcoal; No. 22, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Spenn and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.
Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, etc.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 16, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.
The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 22.
BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 29, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 32.
SARFOLK, VA.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 31.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY, May 25, 1869.
WILL be sold at public auction on Pier
No. 43 North River, on Monday, May 31st, at 11 o'clock a. m., Government property consisting of about
4,000 feet Cypress Lumber,
8,000 feet Pine Lumber,
2,000 Grain Sacks,
6 Stoves,
also a quantity of Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Saddlers' tools, etc.
Conditions same as heretofore advertised for sales by this department.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major General and Asst. Q. M. G.

THE SENIOR FIRST LIEUTENANT
of his regiment of Infantry (after the consolidation), will transfer with one (not below the fourth), of Artillery or Cavalry. Address "G," ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA
and to the
DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION
Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, at a price of five cents a line each insertion.
The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.

T. B. Hyman & Co., 139 Broadway, N. Y.
JEWELERS AND DEALERS IN ALL GRADES OF WALTHAM
WATCHES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine & plate
watches, made at Waltham, which we warrant shall
satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish
and accuracy.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

G. A. STETSON Jr.,

PROPRIETOR.

Open on or about the 15th of May.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON CO., N. Y.

These famous Mineral Waters are a specific for
Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula and all diseases of the
Skin and Kidneys.

New and spacious HOTEL buildings ready for
guests, June 1st. SINGLE ROOMS, SUITES for
families, or, FURNISHED COTTAGES secured by
early application. Hot and Cold Mineral Baths,
Charming Drives, Games, Music, Trout Fishing, Pic-
turesque Scenery, Telegraph, Daily Mails, etc.
Route via New York Central Railroad, to Chit-
tenango Station, 12 miles east of Syracuse.

For Illustrated CIRCULAR with Engraved
VIEW, Terms, etc., apply to C. H. OLIVER, No.
7 Beekman St., or B. F. BACKUS, M. D., Chitten-
ango, N. Y.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., SILVERSMITHS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

STERLING SILVER WARE

AND

Fine Electro-Plated Ware.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest man-
ufacture of Solid Silver Ware in the world, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most
skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequalled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SER-
VICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS.

They offer also their well-known and unrivalled NICKEL SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of
sterling purity by U. S. Mint assay. The Electro-Plating is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield
ware. Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers
everywhere.

Trade Mark

for



In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this
Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as
simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable.

TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.

STARK & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co., Philadelphia.

On either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the
country.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard
Regiments of the various States constantly on hand
and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK.

EBBITT HOUSE,

C. C. WILLARD,

PROPRIETOR

Washington, D. C.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,

SWORDS, SASHES,

EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,

Full Dress Regulation ARMY HATS,

NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

TO THEIR REMOVAL FROM

BROADWAY, Corner of GRAND St., to

UNION SQUARE (South Side),

Where the same persons who have served so many of them, for the past twenty years, may still be found.
STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, or any ASSOCIATIONS, desirous of distinctive
dress, can be furnished with designs, and have their clothing made from actual measurement.

POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE



ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1830.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK 1857.

Meerscham Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO, REPAIRING, BOILING AND AMBER-WORK DONE.

STORES: No. 519 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

Send for DIAGRAMS and PRICE LIST to Letter-box 5,545.

SOMETHING NEW!



PRICES—FORKS, DESSERT, \$7; MEDIUM, \$7 50; TABLE, \$8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, \$3 75; DESSERT, \$7; TABLE, \$8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED
TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE" AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS
DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST.

TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS., A1, XII"

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHER,
AND A NEW BAKING DISH THAT WILL NOT BREAK AND IS BEAUTIFUL AND
CLEAN WHEN READY FOR THE TABLE; BOTH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE
OLD STYLE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WHOSE SILVER-PLATED WARE IS FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

G. C. COLLAMORE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

NO. 731 BROADWAY (ONE DOOR ABOVE WAYERLEY PLACE), NEW YORK.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS. COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
GILLMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
(Successor to H. F. LORDBOX & Co.)

ARMY, NAVY AND CITIZENS'

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's),

No. 363 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

\$20 A DAY to Male and Female

Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides
and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MA-
CHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All
others are infringements, and the seller and user are
liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full par-
ticulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON &
CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK, ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR.

No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to
order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the
latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present
popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instruc-
tions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained, will be forwarded upon application.

DEVLIN & CO.,

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL
GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workman-
ships promptly and at moderate prices.

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA,

HORSTMAN BROS. & ALLIEN.

540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 91 RUE D'HAUTEVILLE, PARIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention.
CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS, GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW
NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.

FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees.
FENCING MATERIALS and BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN FLAGS.
BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

J. M. Varian & Son,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN)

Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,

Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

MILITARY CLOTHING,

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Constantly on hand EPAULETS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of the City of New York.

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS nearly - - - - - \$5 000,000

New Members Insured in 1867 - - - - - 10,284

Amount Insured in 1867 - - - - - \$32,000,000

Total Income for 1867 - - - - - 2,050,000

Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867 - 250,000

Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. MANY OF THE
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER.

For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah,
New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

ASTOR HOUSE.

CHAS. A. STETSON & SONS,

A. McC. STETSON,

P. R. STETSON,

PROPRIETORS.

BROADWAY.....NEW YORK.

\$10.00 PER DAY GUARANTEED

Agents to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
It makes the LOCK STITCH, ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES, has
the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any
Sewing Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Warranted
for five years. Send for circular. Address JOHNSON,
CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St.
Louis, Mo.